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ZAGLADIN: MORATORIUM DECISION SLATED FOR 1 JAN

LD121112 Hamburg DPA in German 0955 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Bonn, 12 Dec (DPA) -- The coordinating committee of the Federal German peace movement has urged the Soviet Union to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests beyond the end of the year, even if by then there has been no positive reaction from the United States. Following a 4-day visit to Moscow, the coordinating committee said in Bonn today that there were, however, "internal political difficulties" and "growing pressure" in the Soviet Union against further unilateral steps. They had been told this in Moscow by Soviet expert on the West Vadim Zagladin. According to Zagladin, the Soviet Union would decide on an extension of the halt to nuclear tests only on 1 January.

The Bonn office of the peace movement also said that in the Soviet Union there were signs of "clearly positive changes and democratization." But the peace movement's 10-strong delegation had also gained the impression from the Moscow 'trust' group that "conditions continued to be unacceptable for such independent initiatives by citizens."

With regard to the state of the disarmament negotiations, the delegation had been assured by Soviet politicians that the Soviet Union would withdraw its short-range missiles from the GDR and Czechoslovakia if a solution was reached on medium-range missiles. The Soviet Union was also prepared to negotiate immediately on a restructuring of its armed forces in the direction of a structural incapacity for attack.

The delegation contained almost the entire management of the peace movement, including Andreas Zumach of Sign of Atonement Action, Klaus Scherenberg of the Federal Association of the Environmental Protection Citizens' Initiatives, and Heinrich Niesporek of 'Christian Democrats for Disarament', a group of CDU members within the peace movement.

MIKHAYLOV SAYS MBFR TALKS STILL 'DEADLOCKED'

LD121049 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- Talks on a mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe continue to be deadlocked, Valerian Mikhaylov, head of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna talks, has stated here. Addressing a press conference here today, he emphasized that during all those years when the talks had been held the NATO countries had persistently sought to distort the goal and subject of the talks to the detriment of socialist countries

"Our proposal provided for the reduction of Soviet and American troops in central Europe together with the armaments attached to them by 20,000 and 13,000 respectively, as well as the subsequent non-increase in the next two to three years of the level of the armed forces and armaments of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty member states in that region.

"By putting forward the commitment on the non-increase or freeze, we actually met half-way the Western participants in the talks, believing that if they were not ready so far to substantially reduce their armed forces and armaments, perhaps, they would agree to a more limited but mutually useful step, i.e. to the checking of the arms race at the least.

"However, the developments show that the West is not ready for this decision either", Valerian Mikhaylov pointed out.

"The draft agreement tabled by the NATO countries is of a unilateral character. It totally excludes the reduction and limitation of arms.

In bringing down the matter to an insignificant reduction only of the numerical strength of the troops and its non-increase, the western side evades the reduction of troops by combat units and the limitation of the strength of the air forces, while formulating the non-increase obligation for the unilateral benefit for itself.

Moreover, contrary to the meaning of freezing the numerical strength of the troops, the West offers a practice of various exceptions from the obligation that would make it possible to concentrate without hindrance large groups of armed forces in central Europe under the cover of the agreement."

"From the viewpoint of real disarmament and the reduction of the level of military confrontation or at least the suspension of the arms race in central Europe, the Western draft agreement is rendered without meaning," Mikhaylov said.

The Warsaw Treaty countries declared in Vienna that they had been and remained opponents of the use of talks for creating a semblance of dialogue or a screen to cover up military programmes.

They resolutely opposed the use of the artificially established "Vienna impasse" for sabotaging the all-European reduction of conventional arms and armed forces. "The implementation of the proposals on cuts, contained in the Budapest appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, would make it possible to lower substantially the level of military confrontation in Europe."

"Each side would reduce the numerical strength of the armed forces by half a million. This would apply to prescribed arms, nuclear weapons included.

"We believe it is still possible to achieve a positive result in Vienna on the basis of the draft agreement proposed by the socialist countries on February 20, 1986," said the head of the Soviet delegation.

"The draft is sufficiently balanced, it takes into account in an equal measure the security interests of the sides and is feasible.

If it proves impossible to overcome differences between the sides on the basis of this draft, it would be advisable to find another way out of this situation. For instance, it is possible to consider the simplest form of agreement on a certain reduction in the troops of the USSR and the United States in Central Europe given reciprocal observation over the reduction.

This step could be supplemented by a mutual political commitment of the sides to the effect that in view of the talks on the reduction of conventional armaments on the all-European scale they will not build up their troops and armaments in central Europe.

This could be useful both in itself and with regard to the creation of a more favourable atmosphere for all-European talks," Mikhaylov said.

KARPOV EXPLAINS ARMS STANCE AT FRENCH INSTITUTE

PM111432 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Dec 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Negotiator Karpov's Explanations on the 'Post-Reykjavik' Period"]

[Text] The memory of Reykjavik is fading and polemics have replaced the celebration of the "near agreements" reached at the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting in October. But this is an additional reason for Soviet officials to talk constantly about the "post-Reykjavik" period. During a long visit to Paris this week, Mr Karpov, the Principal Soviet negotiator at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, made strenuous efforts to explain Moscow's views on the major disarmament problems in a lecture to the French International Relations Institute and then to various interlocutors.

First, he explained Moscow's views on the U.S. strategic defense initiative [SDI] which is regarded as responsible for all the problems. In one of the scenarios presented by Mr Karpov, the malfunctioning of a space-based receiver [capteur spatial] would trigger the firing of nuclear-pumped lasers within a few fractions of a second not only at any missiles in flight but also at targets on earth, causing huge fires in cities and leading to a nuclear war. However, he explained, Mr Gorbachev never tried to deprive Mr Reagan of his favorite project; he merely demanded that the ABM Treaty be strictly observed and that research be limited to laboratories. Mr Karpov added that it was precisely "laboratory research" which the U.S. President mentioned when he presented the SDI during the first round of talks in Reykjavik.

As for the controversial "package" which has prevented any further progress in Geneva (as is known the Soviets are now demanding agreement on the SDI before any agreement on other matters), Mr Karpov admitted that this idea took shape late in the day. He also confirmed that, if the Western countries so wish, it is possible to return to the previous situaton and negotiate a separate agreement on the Euromissiles, but only on the basis of the January 1986 positions without the concessions which Moscow has made since then: Paris and London will therefore have to abandon the modernization of their arsenals, the Soviet SS-20 missiles in Asia will be maintained at the present level of around 180 and not reduced to 33, as Mr Gorbachev agreed to do in Reykjavik. Why are the latest Soviet concessions linked to the SDI and to strategic arms in general whereas the January 1986 concessions were not? Mr Karpov was not very convincing when he explained that the exisiting "package" (unlike the previous one apparently) is a "careful balance of interests and concerns."

France Criticized [subhead]

However, the Soviet negotiator offered a few openings: The short-range missiles in Europe will be the subject of separate negotiations immediately after any agreement is reached on medium-range missiles, but the missiles which Moscow deployed in the GDR and Czechoslovakia can be withdrawn at the same time as the American Pershing II and cruise missiles because they were deployed to counter the American missiles after 1983. Similarly the question of the nature of an SDI research "laboratory," whether it is one or several buildings, whether they are far apart or not, may form the subject of discussions among experts "and I am not an expert," Mr Karpov explained in excellent French.

Of course, this did not prevent him from strongly criticizing France for launching into the production of chemical weapons, the Europeans in general for drawing back from the agreements outlined in Reykjavik, and finally the Americans who, he thinks, have gone back on their promise to dismantle all nuclear weapons within 10 years. Mr Reagan, he confirmed, had said that to Mr Gorbachev, but immediately afterwards he refused to confirm that pledge in writing....

Calls For Further Talks

LD111151 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] In Paris the head of the Soviet delegation to the U.S.-Soviet disarmament negotiations has called for the continuation of the discussions on the subject of arms limitation.

Viktor Karpov stressed the goodwill shown by the USSR over the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. He also referred to the crisis the United States is currently going through with the Irangate affair, stating that this situation should not change anything in the negotiations under way between the two great powers.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. SALT, ABM TREATY STANCE

PM111055 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Starodubov: A Blow to the Foundations of Disarmament, or How the United States Is Destroying the SALT Legal Treaty System"]

[Text] The other day the United States brought into service its 131st heavy bomber equipped for long-range cruise missiles. In so doing, a 5 December Soviet Government statement stressed, it trampled on the treaty which enshrined military parity between the USSR and the United States and which for a number of years had limited the nuclear arms race in its central area -- the sphere of strategic offensive armaments.

But the SALT II treaty, which was the result of many years of intensive talks, is not the only target of the Washington administration which has revived the idea of achieving military superiority over the USSR. The sword also hangs over the ABM Treaty, which formed the cornerstone of the entire legal treaty system of the strategic arms limitation process.

This treaty effectively came under attack even before the SDI "Star Wars" program was adopted. You will recall that General Rogers, supreme allied commander, NATO forces, Europe, who had been in charge of scientific research in the ABM sphere before being appointed to that post, plainly stated that the United States had never curtailed work in that sphere. There is no doubting the authenticity of this statement: It is corroborated by the U.S. side's treaty violations, recorded by Soviet national verification [kontrol] facilities.

For example, this year the United States will finish constructing a major new phased-array radar in the vicinity of Thule (Greenland). The construction has taken place in violation of two treaty provisions -- Article VI, which prohibits the deployment of missile attack warning stations (this is the official function of the radar), except in "positions on the periphery of one's own national territory," and Agreed Statement F, which prohibits the deployment of "major phased-array radars," except within the rigid framework of agreed limitations. It is idle to pretend that they are not constructing a new radar in Thule, but merely modernizing an old one. How is it possible that the replacement of the previous five radars without phased arrays by one large phased-array radar can be squared with the concept of "station modernization"?

It is in this context that one should view the fact that the radar in Greenland is a Pave Paws type of station, and the specifications of the performance of this type of station exceeds the range of performance of radars used for ABM purposes. This is hardly going to dispel concern that the United States is thus creating an ABM system for the territory of its country, something that is banned by Article I of the treaty.

USSR national verification facilities have also observed a number of other U.S. actions incompatible with the provisions of the SALT II treaty, including the testing of a mobile radar which, under the terms of the treaty, is an ABM radar; the testing of an element of a multicharge interceptor missile; other actions, including those connected with the SDI program.

The U.S. Administration also plans to deal a blow to the ABM Treaty by modifying the sense of its clear-cut provisions prohibiting the creation [sozdaniye] and testing of space-based ABM systems. In accordance with Article V of the treaty, both parties pledged not to create [sozdavat], not to test, and not to deploy space-based ABM systems or components. What is vague about that? But, apparently, it is possible to cast doubt even on an indisputable commitment. What they hit on was that the aforesaid allegedly applies only to traditional ABM components, listed in Article II of the treaty, that is, to interceptor missiles, their launchers, and to ABM radar stations, and not at all to the nontraditional ABM systems and components which are being developed within the SDI framework -- they, apparently, can be created and even tested, in space among other places, in accordance with Agreed Statement D, attached to the treaty.

These claims are essentially deceitful. The general definition of the ABM system contained in Article II ("For the purpose of this Treaty an ABM system is a system to counter strategic ballistic missiles or their elements in flight trajectory") is deliberately omitted. They emphasize the next part of the sentence, which says merely that this ABM system "currently" consists of interceptor missiles, their launchers, and radars. This is an attempt to dissociate SDI systems, based on other physical principles, from the aforementioned commitment stated in Article V.

The reference to Agreed Statement D is also wrong. Again the quotation begins in the middle of the statement: "In the event ABM systems based on other physical principles and including components capable of substituting for ABM interceptor missiles, ABM launchers, or ABM radars are created in the future, specific limitations on such systems and their components would be subject to discussion..." They extend this part of the statement, taken out of context, to all ABM systems "based on other physical principles," including space-based systems.

They call this trick a "broad" interpretation, which, apparently, makes it possible not only to create, but also to test, in space among other places, SDI systems and components. The deception is visible to the naked eye if you look at the full text of the agreed statement. It clearly says that it was elaborated "in order to ensure fulfillment of the obligation not to deploy ABM systems and their components except as provided in Article III of the treaty." Consequently, it does not extend to all systems "based on other physical principles," but only to those which, if deployed, would not contravene Article III, that is, could be deployed only in the area of the capital or in one area containing ICBM silo launchers. It is clear that space-based ABM systems and components cannot be based in the aforesaid ground areas, therefore, the statement is not referring to them at all.

Knowing that the so-called "broad" interpretation has no legal foundation, its authors often try to "support" their fantasies by referring to certain negotiation materials which allegedly permit a different interpretation of the treaty provisions. But the talks participants -- both Soviet and American -- totally disagree with this. For example, G. Smith, head of the U.S. delegation which participated in the elaboration of the ABM Treaty, stated unequivocally that "Agreed Statement D cannot be interpreted as authorizing the testing of ABM systems or components which are categorically prohibited by other provisions of the Treaty" and that the administration's interpretation "turns the ABM Treaty into a dead letter."

The need for such a detailed consideration of the question of "interpretations" arose not because the falsifiers had to be exposed -- they were only carrying out instructions. The thing is that the U.S. Administration's entire stance in the "arms control sphere" now hinges on this "broad" interpretation of one of the main provisions of the treaty. Remember Reykjavik. What was the stumbling block there that prevented such far-reaching talks results from becoming binding accords for both sides? The U.S. President's stance, whereby during an agreed 10 years of nonwithdrawal from the ABM Treaty the United States would be able to carry out all the work on the creation [sozdaniye] of SDI systems and components, to the very point of deployment, and immediately after the 10-year period (or at least within 6 months) deploy these systems. The President claimed that this allegedly accords with the treaty. He was referring, of course, to the phony "broad" interpretation elaborated by the pushers of SDI.

But there are no "broad" or "narrow" interpretations of the ABM Treaty. There are commitments formulated with the utmost clarity. They must be fulfilled, not falsified. "Without strict observance of treaties, particularly such a fundamental one," CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev stressed, "international order and elementary stability cannot be ensured, and tyranny and chaos will rule in the world."

As for the SALT II treaty, it has been a thorn in the Pentagon's side for a long while. The document was never ratified for a reason. The first major problem arose in connection with plans for the deployment in Europe of U.S. Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles which, from the Soviet viewpoint, are strategic first-strike weapons. Washington was bound to know that in making such a decision it was violating the strategic balance between the sides established by the SALT II treaty and that it was a direct violation of Article XII of the treaty prohibiting circumvention of it in any manner.

The 131st heavy bomber adapted for cruise missiles is merely a symbol. If it were just a matter of this aircraft or even of all such bombers planned for deployment, the Pentagon would possibly have found some existing weapon to dismantle in order to remain within the permitted levels of the SALT II treaty. But it is being pushed to the limit by the prospect of also having to find a way of compensating for other projected programs -- Ohio submarines carrying 24 ballistic missiles and also the MX and Midgetman ICBM's. In fact, for each pair of Ohio submarines it would have to dismantle three Poseidon submarines, each with 16 still perfectly up-to-date ballistic missiles. When you consider that in addition to the 8 Ohio submarines that have already been constructed it is planned to construct a further 12, to compensate for them it would be necessary to dismantle not only all existing 16 submarines with Poseidon C-3 missiles, but also round up a considerable number of modern Minuteman III launchers.

Given the U.S. Administration's negative attitude to earlier agreements, one can scarcely expect Washington to be seeking new accords which would conform to the principle of equality and identical security. [paragraph continues]

No, Washington has not renounced talks, but it is acting at them in a posture that is intended to secure military superiority for the United States. This is true also of the Geneva talks on nuclear and space armaments.

...Washington has long since ceased even to remember the "Princples of Mutual Relations Between the USSR and the United States," signed at summit level in 1972, a document that enshrined the sides' common understanding that "in a nuclear age there exists no other basis for maintaining relations between them than peaceful coexistence." The commitments to "expand the legal treaty basis of their mutual relations and make the necessary effort to ensure that the bilateral agreements concluded between them are... unswervingly implemented."

The U.S. Administration is also disregarding its agreement that "nuclear war must never be unleashed and there could be no victors in a nuclear war." It has discarded the commitment to accelerating the fulfillment of "tasks set in the 8 January 1985 Soviet-American joint statement, namely: To prevent an arms race in space and halt it on earth, limit and reduce nuclear armaments, and strengthen strategic stability."'

How does one assess the Washington administration's behavior since Reykjavik? The results of the summit meeting gave people hope of release from the nuclear nightmare. For a moment the force of Soviet logic appeared to have achieved the impossible -- the U.S. President had agreed to the elimination of all nuclear weapons over a period of 10 years, including the most destructive -- strategic offensive armaments. But on returning home, back to the nuclear missile and space fever, coming under the influence once more of those opposing an end to the arms race, the administration went back on its word. It again became clear that it places the interests of the military-industrial complex and other U.S. militarist circles above the security interests of the peoples of the world, including Americans, and above the task of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear annihilation.

As for the Soviet Union, it resolutely counters the current U.S. Administration's irresponsible line with a course of peace and international security. In the sphere of limiting the arms race and effecting disarmament the USSR, as M.S. Gorbachev said, 'has done and is doing all it can to clear the fear from the horizons of the world. We have probably done even more than could properly have been expected of us. The Soviet Union is doing this for the good of world peace, for people living now, for the future."

U.S. PREPARES FOR NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA 12 DEC

LD111411 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Washington December 11 TASS -- According to a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy, another nuclear explosion codenamed "Body" will be conducted at the test site in Nevada on December 12, Friday. Its capacity will be 20 to 150 kilotons. It will be the 17th nuclear test conducted by the U.S. since the beginning of the year and the 24th one since the introduction by the Soviet Union of the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions in August, 1985.

PYADYSHEV HOLDS FOREIGN MINISTRY NEWS CONFERENCE

Calls U.S. 'Unreliable Partner'

LD111500 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- "Although 'Irangate' can be reckoned an internal American affair, aspects which cannot but arouse the Soviet Union's concern are coming to light during the inquiry being carried out in Washington", stated Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at a briefing here today, he pointed out that new and new facts [as received] are coming to light and show how impudently the present U.S. Administration breaks not only the generally accepted norms of international law, but also violates the national law of the United States.

"This shows once again that the present administration is an extremely unreliable partner in international affairs while Washington's line in a number of cases has the character of duplicity."

"There is a growing body of opinion," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "that the U.S. Administration, in its endeavours to get out of the scandalous crisis in connection with 'Irangate', may resort to any risky action for the purpose of diverting attention from the inquiry into the scandal to other events."

"Misgivings are being expressed about the probability of complications of the situation and, possibly, of U.S. direct actions against Syria and, particularly, against Nicaragua.

"We hope that the U.S. side will not take any rash actions which would complicate the aleady acute international situation.

"The U.S. Administration," the spokesman emphasized, "throws into the waste basket the agreements and treaties which are called upon to curb the spiralling of the arms race. The Soviet Union, true to its obligations, did not exceed by a single unit the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty, and did not carry out a single nuclear explosion after the moratorium was introduced.

"We are prepared to proceed along this way if the United States responds in kind."

The spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed hope that officials in Washington would be able to responsibly weigh possible consequences of their actions.

Reviews Gorbachev India Visit

LD111442 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- A Soviet spokesman said today that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to India and the results of his talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi had had a palpable effect on the world situation.

Boris Pyadyshev, a first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Department, was speaking at a press briefing here.

He said there had been interest abroad in the package of initiatives made in New Delhi to set the stalemated effort to demilitarize the Indian Ocean moving again, enhance military and political stability there, and quicken the search for constructive solutions to problems connected with turning the region into a zone of peace.

The Soviet Union, Pyadyshev said, had declared readiness to meet with interested countries to discuss cuts in naval activities in the Indian Ocean and confidence-building measures in Asia.

"That the Soviet proposals are timely and consonant with the aspirations of most countries has been confirmed at the United Nations General Assembly, whose session has adopted a declaration designating the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace," Pyadyshev said.

In this connection he said that a notice had been received in Moscow by the prime minister of Fiji, chairman of the session of the South Pacific Forum, that Protocols 2 and 3 of the Rarotonga Treaty on a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, which had now entered into force, were open for signing by nuclear powers.

The Soviet Union, Pyadyshev said, supported efforts by South Pacific countries to establish a nuclear-free zone in their region.

He recalled that Mikhail Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech had urged all nuclear powers to guarantee the nuclear-free status of that zone both unilaterally and multilaterally.

"We hope that all nuclear powers will treat the initiative by the South Pacific countries to make that vast region into a nuclear-free zone with due responsibility," the Soviet spokesman said.

PYADYSHEV INTERVIEWED ON UN DRAFT RESOLUTION

PM101349 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview in New York with B.D. Pyadyshev, USSR representative on the UN General Assembly Special Political Committee, by own correspondent V. Soldatov: "Only the United States Was Against It"; date not specified]

[Text] New York -- The UN General Assembly Special Political Committee has concluded its discussion of international information issues. A draft resolution was adopted which is aimed at eliminating the consequences of the colonial past in many countries' economic and spiritual life and strengthening trust in interstate relations. Only the United States voted against this draft.

Your correspondent asked B.D. Pyadyshev, USSR representative on the Special Political Committee, to share his impressions of the discussion.

[Soldatov] What conclusions arise from the discussion?

[Pyadyshev] The discussion revealed the acute need for radical changes in the sphere of international information. [paragraph continues]

Many delegates said that the present state of affairs in this sphere is becoming increasingly anachronistic and reflects, as A. Bali, the Algerian representative, said, "the morals of the last century, which were based on domination and the absence of mutual understanding and trust." Striking evidence of "information imperialism" was cited. Four Western news agencies control 80 percent of the daily news disseminated in developing countries. The United States controls 75 percent of television programs, 50 percent of movies, and almost all commercial information used in "Third World" states. This is why developing countries so determinedly raise the issue of creating a new information system which would help to counter the West's political and spiritual expansion. The Soviet Union fully supports these demands.

[Soldatov] What form does Western spiritual expansion take?

[Pyadyshev] Delegates pointed out that the arms race is accompanied in the West by a race in ideological hostility and disinformation. Transgressing concepts of ethics and morality, some Western politicians try to create the image of entire peoples as enemies.

The wave of speculation and tendentious interpretation of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik, where the Soviet Union put forward the most far-reaching initiatives in the nuclear disarmament sphere, has still not died down.

Or take subversive centers such as Radio Marti and Radio Liberty. Subversive activity against a number of countries is carried out under the guise of "ensuring access to information from a multitude of sources outside national borders." The "Amerika" series being made by the American ABC television company has aroused indignation. This scandalous program was viewed as a challenge to the entire United Nations Organization. People are tired of the escalation in unscrupulous propaganda. A sharp, rapid turnabout is needed in the information sphere -- this is the conclusion reached in many of the speeches.

[Soldatov] What is specifically meant here?

[Pyadyshev] It was said during the discussion that it is extremely important that all forms of the press, television, an radio contribute to strengthening positive trends in international life and promote the limitation and reduction of all types of arms. The world information sphere must help to strengthen a climate of trust between peoples and states and highlight the national, historical, and spiritual values of other peoples and their contribution to world civilization.

BOGACHEV CRITICIZES ROGERS EUROMISSILE STANCE

LD111918 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 11 Dec 86

["General Rogers Does Not Agree With President Ronald Reagan?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

General Bernard Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander Europe, criticized President Reagan for giving his consent to the elimination of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe at the Reykjavik summit.

Addressing members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, the general said that the elimination of U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles in Europe would hurl the alliance back to the situation which had existed in 1979 and in some areas would even worsen the situation.

Does General Rogers' statement mean that he is no longer committed to the NATO's 1979 dual decision, that he got disappointed with the "zero option" on medium-range missiles and that now there exists a divergence ov views between him and the U.S. President. Hardly so. More probably the U.S. Administration decided to continue the revision of the understandings reached in Iceland and to "add substance" to such a policy by throwing the authority of the supreme allied commander Europe behind it.

As to the substance of General Rogers' statement, one can clearly see that it misrepresents some facts and does not mention some others.

In 1979 the NATO leadership explained the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe by the need of "compensating for" the Soviet medium-range missiles. Now Rogers pretends that in Reykjavik the sides agreed to eliminate only the U.S. missiles.

It should be remembered, however, that during the summit meeting in Iceland the Soviet Union proposed and the American side agreed to scrap all Soviet and American medium-range missiles. So, there are no grounds to speak of NATO "being hurled back" to the situation that existed before 1979. If only for the reason that in case the decisions taken in Reykjavik were realized NATO would have a monopoly to medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, retaining the French gound-based systems in that class and the submarine-launched missiles of Britain and France.

Insisting actually on getting a free hand to deploy an American large-scale space-based ABM defense system and launching an effort to undermine the understanding on the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe, the U.S. Administration is demonstrating yet another time its commitment to the concept of a "limited nuclear war" and its plans for the militarization of outer space.

A "limited nuclear war" for Europe and an anti-missile shield for the aggressor. Such is the deadly essence of the Pentagon's military strategy and of the diplomatic maneuvers of the White House.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KOVALEV HUMAN RIGHTS SPEECH

PM111721 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet Proposal Submitted"]

[Text] Vienna, 11 Dec -- On 10 December USSR First Deputy Foreign Minister A.G. Kovalev addressed a plenary session of the Vienna meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Today, he said, on instructions from the Soviet Government we are submitting an official USSR proposal on convening in Moscow a representative conference of the CSCE states on the development of humanitarian cooperation. The proposal was put forward here, in Vienna, on 5 November in a speech by USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze. [paragraph continues]

The intention is to conduct at the forum a comprehensive discussion geared to practical results and to reach a mutual understanding that would make it possible to improve the state of affairs in the humanitarian sphere in all countries involve in the all-European process.

It is our belief that the time has come to analyze, and thoroughly analyze in a businesslike manner, the whole range of humanitarian problems. This includes contacts between people, information, culture, and education. The Soviet Union is proposing an examination at the Moscow conference of the whole range of questions outlined by the Helsinki Final Act, in the context of encouraging and effectively implementing civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and other human rights. We do not nor do we intend to counterpose social rights to political and civil rights. They must all ensure to the maximum degree a dignified human existence. People are concerned about having the possibility of freedom of expression, access to culture, education, and reliable information. They are equally concerned about whether their right to work, to housing, to leisure, and to medical assistance is ensured. Naturally, they are all demanding to be guaranteed the right to live in a realistic modern context where peace is the supreme human value.

We have not yet named the starting date of the conference on the development of humanitarian cooperation. This question, like the other organizational aspects of the matter, will be examined and agreed on during the upcoming talks at the Vienna meeting.

In proposing to hold the conference in Moscow the Soviet Union has good intentions. We wish, of course, to create the most favorable conditions for its work.

We are willing to have a serious, detailed discussion and we do not fear criticism. We also have something to say to many countries on human rights, to express our worries about the state of affairs in humanitarian cooperation.

It has long been known that foreign policy begins at home. In our home, in the Soviet Union, restructuring is gathering speed. The process has not overlooked foreign policy. The USSR has demonstrated new approaches to many international problems that have accumulated -- be it the elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons or the cessation of nuclear weapon tests, the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments, the unraveling of conflict situations.

The creative view of international affairs is fully manifested in the humanitarian sphere as well. We see this sphere as one of the foundations of the all-embracing system of international security, as an important component of it. Under the leadership of the Communist Party a considerable amount of painstaking work is being done in the country to safeguard the rights of the individual and strengthen law and order, to further develop Soviet citizen's and organizations' international contacts and to solve questions pertaining to reuniting families and concluding mixed marriages in a humane and positive spirit. An authoritative declaration has been made of our willingness to be guided in practice in matters of contacts between people by the draft accord which was elaborated at the Bern conference, but which was not adopted because of opposition by just one country -- the United States.

The sphere of humanitarian cooperation, the speaker went on, is delicate by its very nature. Here such fundamental norms of international law as respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs, traditions, and customs of peoples, and along with all this the fate of particular people and purely individual aspects, all come together and are to some degree interwoven. [paragraph continues]

Here, in the humanitarian sphere, it is particularly inappropriate to find confrontational escapades, manipulations involving stereotypes left over from "cold war" days, and demagogic attempts to identify individual cases -- even if they are indeed regrettable -- with the face of the country.

Such attempts and methods smack of an insult to entire peoples. This must be said, since something of the kind is happening at the Vienna meeting.

There are plenty of difficulties where questions of international humanitarian cooperation are concerned. Their source is objective -- the fact that countries belong to different sociopolitical systems. But even within the framework of these objectively predetermined difficulties there is scope for international cooperation and for its development. This is outlined in a number of international legal acts. However, it must be noted that certain Western countries are not, for us, partners of equal value, since they boycott international pacts on human rights, the international convention on eliminating all forms of racial discrimination, and other fundamental documents. It is particularly opposite to mention this today -- on Human Rights Day.

There is much to support the view that the Europeans are capable of taking on the task of reviving detente. The Vienna meeting could make a considerable contribution not only to strengthening security and developing cooperation in Europe, but also to improving all international relations.

Touching on the proposal submitted by the Polish delegation on 8 December on amending the mandate of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the speaker stated that it is an important, constructive step in this direction.

The Soviet proposal on convening a conference in Moscow on the development of humanitarian cooperation aroused interest among the participants in the Vienna meeting. A number of delegations spoke in support of it.

On the same day A.G. Kovalev gave a press conference at which he described in detail the proposal submitted by the Soviet Union. Answers were geven to numerous questions from journalists.

NATO GROUP HOLDS MEETING ON ARMS IN EUROPE

LD112106 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Brussels December 11 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov:

NATO's special consultative group today held a meeting here as part of a session of the bloc's Council, devoting it to the "European aspect" of Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms.

A statement by the group's chairman, U.S. Ambassador Allen Holmes, which was issued after the meeting, stressed that the Pentagon would continue deploying American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe as scheduled.

The group's position on the integral Soviet package of inter-related proposals put on the table in Reykjavik is based on recognition of just one part of the package, which concerns medium-range missiles and missiles with a range of under 1,000 kilometers. The other proposals are ignored.

KORNILOV DERIDES U.S. 'ANTICOMMUNIST CRUSADE'

LD111809 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov:

The siren of an anti-communist crusade, toned down for some time, is blaring out full blast in Washington again today.

The pitch has been set by the White House master himself.

Following his recent exercise in anti-Soviet fibbery at the ethics and public policy center, he has just produced yet another statement in the same vein.

What has made the Washington policy-makers pick up the same old pipe and blow it so zealously again these days?

The answer, I think, is not only in the devotion of certain U.S. quarters to the postulate of a "universal struggle of good and evil", with American imperialism painted as "good" and all those countering its militarist ambitions and hegemonist claims as "evil".

The explanation is also in that the holes and leaks in the U.S. political ship have become all too visible lately.

The whole world is witness to how in Washington they are making an ungainly somersault and going back on their own position taken at Reykjavik.

The mendacity, double standards and perfidy of U.S. policy has been laid completely bare by a scandal dubbed Irangate.

The Washington leaders in these conditions appear to be prepared to go to any length only to distract public attention and lay their own blame at somebody else's door.

But even if the hypocritical propaganda pyrotechnics on "democracy" and "human rights" are meant as an arrow discharged at others, it really looks more like a boomerang.

"Respect for human rights is essential to peace," the U.S. President says.

Why then is it being violated so viciously and on such a massive scale in the United States itself?

Can one really talk of having democracy and human rights where the jobless number eight million and where millions upon millions of people suffer the metastases of racism, hunger and poverty?

"A government that does not respect the rights of its own people and laws is unlikely to respect those of its neighbors," the U.S. President says.

Whom does he mean this truth for?

Isn't it the United States that has occupied Grenada, bringing "freedom" there on the bayonets of marines?

And isn't it Washington that has thought up a neo-globalist doctrine to defend its claim to a "right" to flout the sovereignty and independence of many other countries -- from Lebanon and Libya to Afghanistan and Nicaragua?

The President says that the most important documents adopted by the United Nations on human rights will be "words on paper unless we're willing to act".

The appeal should be addressed but to the White House itself. For Washington first refused, for many years, to sign such key U.N. documents as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, whose 20th anniversary is being marked these days, and after it finally signed them, it has failed to ratify them to this day.

The Washington campaigners for democracy really have too many loose ends.

The lie about socialism will not help the Republican adminstration get over the unprecedented crisis of confidence it has landed itself into.

Anti-Sovietism has only helped blind the U.S. ruling elite and is a serous obstacle to improvements in the international situation.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON IRAN-CONTRA AFFAIR

White House 'Anxiety'

LD120743 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 12 Dec 86

["White House in Panic" -- TASS headline]

[Text] New York December 12 TASS -- The newspaper NEW YORK TIMES writes todav that for the first time during President Reagan's rule his assistants drew the conclusion that they were unable to tackle the crisis sparked off by the "Irangate" and were asking assistance from former White House officials. The newspaper points out that this fact reflects the present adminstration's anxiety that the crisis of confidence caused by the secret arms sales to Iran and the transfer of proceeds to Nicaraguan rebels, is growing.

Solarz Remarks Cited

LD120857 Moscow TASS in English 0733 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] New York December 12 TASS -- Testimonies by U.S. Administration officials at the House of Foreign Affairs Committee holding hearings into the "Irangate" show President Reagan's complicity in the illegal transfer of proceeds from the clandestine arms sales to Iran to the Nicaraguan contras, Congressman Stephen Solarz told a press conference held here. He said that it would be reasonable now to infer that John Poindexter, the former assistant to the President for National Security affairs, and Lieutenant Colonel North, a former National Security Council official, had acted not on their own initiative but had been carrying out the operation with the approval of a "higher authority", and that authority could be only Reagan.

ASTEC MEETING CONCLUDES WITH 'MAJOR' AGREEMENT

LD111919 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] One result of the annual meeting of ASTEC, the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council, which has ended in New York, was the signing of a major trade agreement between Soviet foreign trade organizations and the well-known U.S. firm Coca-Cola. Our correspondent Vladimir Zvyagin reports from New York:

According to the conditions of this contract, Coca-Cola will assist in the building in our country of production lines for fruit juices and will establish supplies of concentrates to make Fanta and Coca-Cola in bottles convenient for consumers, and in bottles for sale through vending machines. In an interview with Moscow radio, Donald Keough, president of Coca-Cola, was highly appreciative of the efforts of both sides in reaching the mutually beneficial agreement.

[Keough, in English fading into Russian translation] The conclusion of this long-term contract with Soviet partners is an event of great importance for us. We think that trade and the development of firm economic ties should strengthen mutual understanding between our great peoples, and one should totally agree with Mr Gorbachev's opinion expressed in his greetings to this meeting of the ASTEC, that firm and reliable trade and economic ties between our countries must be a positive factor in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Our company has marked its centenary this year and we are glad to meet this date with a major step along the path of optimizing Soviet-U.S. trade and economic ties.

U.S.-TURKISH DEFENSE, ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN

LD111129 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Ankara December 11 TASS -- Richard Perle, assistant to the U.S. defense secretary, has begun talks here on the prolongation of the Turkish-American agreement on cooperation in the fields of defense and economy. The agreement expired almost a year ago. The talks are reportedly to cover the size of American military aid to Turkey and problems of economic cooperation which have become lately a stumbling stone in relations between the two NATO allies.

While seeking additional privileges for its military bases in Turkish territory, Washington ignores Turkey's demands for equal economic partnership. It refuses specifically to lift discriminatory restrictions on Turkey's traditional export items which go to the USA, and this undermines Turkey's foreign trade balance. Nor is there any solution in sight to such a pressing issue as postponement of payments on Turkey's enormous foreign debts. Shutting its eyes to these and other claims of its ally the Washington administration, pleading the mythical "threat from the north", is putting massive pressure on Ankara in order to install new types of nuclear weapons in Turkish territory and to hitch Turkey to the notorious "Star Wars" program.

The newspapers say that the American emissary has brought here a "package of compromise proposals" on cooperation in defense and economy. They are now being studied by Ankara.

At the same time the Turkish public and a number of opposition parties do not want Turkey to be drawn into the United States' adventurist plans in the Middle East and protest against Turkey being tied more closely to the aggressive NATO bloc.

RSFSR TRADE EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

LD101300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Summary] "A Soviet trade and industry exhibition is opening in Beijing. It will be held under the slogan Peace, Friendship and Mutually Advantageous Cooperation. Yevgeniy Borisovich Kuryakov, head of the foreign economic relations department of the RSFSR Gosplan, talks about the exhibition." Kuryakov lists some of the exhibition sections -- electronic equipment for nuclear power engineering, space, the economy, transportation and medicine. This is the first time the RSFSR is taking part in such an exhibition in China. The exhibition will also include various cultural sections.

Kuryakov says: "I would like to discuss in particular the section on border trade. The Russian Federation resumed border trade with the PRC in 1982. In the period from 1983 to 1986, goods turnover has risen by five times. At the present time over 30 varieties of output are exported to China within the framework of border trade. Seventy percent of the volume of exports is formed by output in which the national economy of the northern regions of China has a considerable interest. These include mineral fertilizers, construction materials, and timber goods. The Chinese companies export to the USSR via border trade mainly fruit, soya, sewing and knitted goods. At the present time, issues of further improving and developing various forms of foreign economic cooperation with the PRC within the framework of border trade are being worked out."

Kuryakov then notes some of the other aspects of RSFSR output that will be exhibited: education and science, including the achievements of the Far East in the spheres of geology; ocean research and the use of its resources; and the books of Russia -- artistic, scientific and so on.

RYZHKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO EXHIBITION VISITORS

LD120842 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0811 GMT 12 Dec 86

["Message from Nikolay Ryzhkov to the Visitors to the USSR Trade and Industry Exhibition in the PRC" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 December (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov has sent a message of greetings to the visitors to the USSR trade and industry exhibition in the PRC.

The message notes that in recent years there has been a noticeable improvement in relations between the USSR and the PRC: Contacts have expanded in many areas; trade has been increasing; and economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation has been developing. The level of reciprocal contacts between the representatives of the two countries has been rising. The USSR is prepared to strengthen mutual trust even further -- to develop good-neighborly contacts and mutually advantageous cooperation with the PRC in the interests of the people of both countries and in the interests of peace and socialism.

We believe that broad opportunities exist for the development of bilateral relations, Nikolay Ryzhkov notes. It was pointed out at the 27th CPSU Congress that opportunities for our cooperation are immense. The Soviet people respect the objective put forward by the CPC -- to modernize the country and to build a socialist society in conditions of peace. [paragraph continues]

We are confident that the further development of Soviet-Chinese ties in various fields and a mutual exchange of the experience of socialist construction will facilitate the implementation of the creative plans of our countries, Nikolay Ryzhkov emphasizes.

LOSEV SIGNS TASS-XINHUA AGREEMENT IN PRC

LD112059 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Beijing December 11 TASS -- A delegation from the Union of Journalists of the USSR led by TASS Director-General Sergey Losev, a deputy chairman of the union's board, has visited the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the All-China Associaition of Journalists.

The delegation met with association chairman U Lengxi. The sides reached an understanding to resume links between the journalists' organizations of the two countries.

The delegation was also received by Peng Chong, a deputy chairman of the Standing Committe of the National People's Congress.

Besides, it had meetings with Qiang Qicheng, a deputy foreign minister of the PRC, the leading officials of a number of cities and the province of Guandong, and the editors-in-chief of some provincial and city newspapers.

Sergey Losev and Mu Qing, director-general of XINHUA news agency, today signed a long-term agreement between the two news agencies.

IMPROVEMENT IN RELATIONS WITH PRC LAUDED

OW111122 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Ivanov commentary]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] In the 1950's, the Soviet Union and China cooperated vigorously with each other in ensuring the security of Asia. The Soviet Union energetically supported China's proposal for signing a collective peace treaty by (?a majority of) nations, including the United States. Although this proposal received favorable responses from the world, it was unable to be put into practice because of the obstacles set up by the United States. In January 1957, the Soviet Union and China issued a joint statement in which the two countries called for replacing confronting military blocs with collective peace and a collective security system.

Soviet-Chinese relations have noticeably improved in recent years. This makes the people of Asia and the rest of the world feel satisfied and optimistic. The Soviet Union and China have undertaken not to be the first to use force, have opposed the militarization of the space, and have advocated the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-free and peace zones. The people of Asian and other countries consider this a major positive step.

Of course, ensuring the security of the Asia-Pacific region is inseparable from Soviet-Chinese relations. In his speech in Vladivostok on 28 July, Gorbachev said: History has entrusted an extremly important task to the people of the Soviet Union and China. The development of the international situation depends to a large extend on the two biggest socialist countries.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Met by Ligachev, Others

LD112043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has arrived today in Moscow on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He was warmly greeted at Vnukovo Airport at the steps of the airplane by Comrades Ligachev, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Sokolov, Dobrynin and other official figures. [video shows group approaching aircraft -- including, left to right of screen, Shevardnadze, Ligachev, and Dobrynin. Najibullah descends aircraft steps and there are handshakes with Ligachev and Shevardnadze as the group of visitors mills around among the welcoming party. There is a further shot of Dobrynin, and Demichev can also be glimpsed. Sokolov is not in evidence in this or subsequent shots.]

An honor guard has been lined up on the airfield. The commander of the honor guard has reported. The national anthems of the two countries have been played. [video shows Ligachev and Najibullah facing the honor guard]

Comrades Ligachev and Najibullah have examined the formation of the Soviet servicemen. [video shows Ligachev and Najibullah inspecting the honor guard]

The ceremonial ritual of meeting has been completed by the march past of the honor guard. [video shows mixed crowd of Afghan and Russian young people applauding. Afghan slogan seen on banner in crowd. Troops march past.]

The state flags of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and of the Soviet Union, as well as greetings slogans, have been hung out in the streets and squares of the capital, along which the cortege of cars accompanied by the motorcycle escort of honor traveled after it had left the airport.

Begins Talks With Gorbachev

LD120826 Moscow TASS in English 0822 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- Soviet-Afghan talks started in the Kremlin today. They are conducted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Najibullah arrived in Moscow yesterday night for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

EXCHANGE OF TROOPS FOR NATURAL GAS IN DRA DENIED

LD112124 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- The Soviet Union is paying all the costs of the up-keep of a limited contingent of Soviet troops staying in Afghanistan on a temporary basis, competent Soviet authorities told a correspondent of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY (APN).

As to the claims of THE WASHINGTON TIMES that Afghanistan is paying the U.S.S.R. for the presence of Soviet troops with supplies of natural gas, they are totally ungrounded.

The Soviet section of the Inter-Government Soviet-Afghan Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation informed the APN correspondent that Afghanistan was supplying natural gas to the Soviet Union under the terms of a bilateral agreement. The U.S.S.R. is buying in Afghanistan only surplus amounts of gas, paying for it in a stable currency at world prices. The Afghan side repeatedly emphasized that natural gas was the most important export commodity of the country, contributing up to 90 per cent of the currency revenue to the its budget.

Prof. Yuriy Gankovskiy, a Soviet scholar to whom THE WASHINGTON TIMES referred when it carried its story, said that his words had been misinterpreted.

"In a conversation with Richard Erlich who introduced himself as a TORONTO STAR correspondent we spoke only about the settlements in trade between the U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan conducted by both countries on a mutually advantageous basis," Yuriy Gankovskiy emphasized.

The Soviet Union is buying gas and traditional Afghan export commodities in Afghanistan and selling it machine-tools, equipment, agricultural machinery, automobiles and many other goods.

"As to the words which THE WASHINGTON TIMES ascribed to me concerning some payments for the military aid, Richard Erlich must have given free rein to his fantasy here," Prof. Gankovskiy emphasized.

DRA'S CHAMKANI COMMENTS ON RECONCILIATION TALKS

LD102227 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Dec 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Petrova video report]

[Excerpts] An All-Afghan Commission of National Reconciliation has begun its work in Afghanistan. It is holding talks with those Afghans who lived abroad but want to return home in order to participate in the construction of a new life; it is also talking with those who are fighting against the revolution. Representatives of the people's power throughout the country are meeting with dozens of heads of dushman bands daily. About 13,000 people have switched over to the side of the revolution in 1 year. [video shows shot from ground level of a building with three armed guards standing on roof; cut to close up of one of them and a small-arms weapons; group of three men squatting by a wooden door]

Talks are now going on behind this door. Of course, this is a risk, a concession, and a compromise, and involves an immense range of complex problems. One must arouse memories of his native land and his parent's home in the heart of someone who fights against his own people and must bring recollections of history and responsibility for his country's future and for his family and children. [Petrova shown with microphone outside a door] [passage omitted]

[Chamkani, acting president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation; video shows Chamkani speaking to Petrova] The authorities and the government have a specific agenda for conducting the talks with the bands, and it is starting to be implemented.

More than 400 dushman leaders entered a dialogue with us. For those who believe us and who are prepared to cooperate with people's power, favorable conditions are being created. We will attract them to managing the affairs of society. This is how national reconciliation is being carried out in practice.

GORBACHEV CONVEYS THANKS TO INDIAN CITIZENS

LD121030 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 12 TASS -- In connection with the recent visit of M.S. Gorbachev to India he has received from various Indian organisations and citizens numerous messages, letters, post-cards, telegrams the total amount of which has already exceeded 20 thousand.

In many of these it is informed that M.S. Gorbachev is given awards for his contribution to the cause of peace and strengthening Indo-Soviet friendship and that he is awarded honorary titles. In a number of letters there are invitations to visit this or that place in India, to be a guest of Indian families.

In reply to this warm greetings, friendly wishes and signs of attention M.S. Gorbachev sent through Indian press agencies PTI and UNI the following letter:

Dear Indian friends!

At the joint press conference with Prime Minister R. Gandhi I have already thanked Indian organizations and individual citizens who sent me their greetings and kind wishes on the eve of the visit to friendly India and during our stay on the hospitable Indian soil.

I'm still continuing to receive many telegrams and letters from India. The geography of the sender's addresses is quite diverse -- tens of hundreds of towns and villages from nearly all the states and union territories of India. Different people write to me in different languages. But all their appeals are filled with feelings of friendship towards the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. Everyone speaks out ardently in support of the results of our recent talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and expresses confidence in the further development of Indo-Soviet friendship, in the fruitfulness of our cooperation, and [and] the significance of interaction of both countries for the entire world.

I'm profoundly touched by all this and I wish to convey my sincere thanks to the Indian citizens, public organizations and the Indian press. In the assessments made by them and in their wishes we hear the voice of the people. Their messages contain the belief in the irreversibility of the consolidating friendship between India and the Soviet Union. I fully agree with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi that this friendship constitutes a factor of global peace and stability.

I wish the great people of India peace, just solutions of challenging problems, the accomplishment of plans of progressive transformations, the consolidation of unity and securing the country's integrity under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. Happiness to you and prosperity!

M.S. Gorbachev

FISHING RIGHTS IN VANUATU 'AGREED IN PRINCIPLE'

BK120755 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Vanuatu has agreed in principle to allow Soviet vessels to fish within its 320-kilometer exclusive economic zone and to use its port facilities. Radio Australia's South Pacific correspondent, Trevor Watson, understands that after talks in Sydney this week between senior officials of the Soviet Union and Vanuatu the only outstanding issue is the access fee to be paid by Moscow.

Watson said all other issues have been resolved and a draft fishing agreement prepared. According to a member of the Vanuatu delegation, differences over the fee are not great, but will need to be discussed further. Our correspondent understands that another round of negotiations will be held early in the new year.

Two months ago, the Soviet Union's fishing access agreement with Kiribati collapsed when Moscow's representatives refused to renew for another year at the old price of $1.7 million [currency not specified]. Earlier this week, during a visit to Canberra, Vanuatu's foreign minister, Mr Sela Molisa, said the Soviets would be given fishing rights and shore-based facilities if they were prepared to make a substantial contribution to his country's economy.

Our correspondent understands that the agreement reached this week in Sydney does give the Soviet vessels access to Vanuatu's fishing grounds and ports for replenishment and maintenance. He says that whether it also includes landing rights for Soviet aircraft is uncertain.

NUCLEAR-FREE S. PACIFIC TREATY EXAMINED

PM111201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

[Oleg Skalkin "Commentator's Column": "Region Of Peace"]

[Text] The other day Australia ratified the treaty proclaiming the southern part of the Pacific Ocean a nuclear-free zone. It brought the number of Pacific states which have endorsed antinuclear principles to eight, which was the requisite condition for the treaty's entry into force.

As Australian Prime Minister R. Hawke said, the treaty "clearly and unconditonally confirms the burning desire of the South Pacific Forum countries to keep the South Pacific a region of peace."

You will recall that at an August 1985 meeting in the Cook Islands, 13 states from the region elaborated and brought together in a single document the principles on which they would like to develop relations in that part of the world. They were acting on the basis of their own national interests and were guided by a desire that preoccupies the whole world today: to deliver mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe. The treaty proclaimed by them rules out the stationing, production, and testing of nuclear weapons in the region and bans the dumping of radioactive waste in the waters of the Pacific.

The Soviet Union has a high opinion of the peace-loving potential of the treaty. The USSR has called upon all nuclear powers to guarantee the zone's nuclear-free status and prevent its further involvement in the arms race and transformation into an arena of military-political confrontation.

Those who are upholding their "exclusive" claims to the Pacific Ocean, who are using it for hegemonist purposes, and who are infringing the sovereign rights of small islands states have a different view of the treaty. These forces have attacked the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone and have tried to prevent it from being implemented.

And this is not surprising, when you recall that the United States has over 500 military basis in the Pacific on which it keeps around 10,000 nuclear warheads. U.S. tactical nuclear missiles are being deployed in South Korea, and new military nests are being built on the islands of Micronesia, which is being gradually absorbed by Washington. All this is bound to affect the general atmosphere in the region.

In this situation the declaration of the South Pacific as a nuclear-free zone is a constructive step, a natural consequence of the desire of the peoples of the region and of the entire population of the world to protect the future against the nuclear threat and to strengthen peace and security for future generations.

MEETING MARKS LAO REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

PM100925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] The national democratic revolution carried out by the Lao people under the leadership of their proven militant vanguard -- the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) -- ushered in a new era in the country's long history. It was celebrated 1 December at a ceremonial meeting devoted to the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR).

The meeting was addressed by V.P. Maslin, chairman of the Soviet-Lao Friendship Society Central Board and first deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Foundation Board, and (T. Keomani), head of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Society delegation and first deputy chairman of the LPDR State Committee for Information, Radio Broadcasting, and Television.

The meeting was attended by V.S. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.K. Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and T. Khaikhamphithoun, Lao ambassador to the USSR.

PRK'S CHEA SIM BACKS SUPREME SOVIET PEACE EFFORT

LD091526 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 9 TASS -- "The National Assembly of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) ardently approves of and fully supports the USSR Supreme Soviet's address to the parliaments and peoples of the world", Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK), president of the National Assembly of the PRK, said today in an interview to TASS and Soviet television correspondents.

"This document", he said, "is of exceptional importance, for it expresses the desire of all the peoples to live under the conditions of a nuclear-free world, universal and equal security. The PRK's National Assembly fully shares the USSR Supreme Soviet's call for the joint actions of all countries and peoples in the name of averting the nuclear threat".

"The Kampuchean people, just like the peoples of the neighbouring countries of Indochina", Chea Sim went on to say, "regard this call as quite topical at a time when real danger of nuclear catastrophe overhangs the world. Responsibility for this situation is borne by the ruling circles of imperialist powers, and first of all by those of the United States, which continue to spiral up the nuclear arms race".

"The nuclear threat grows still more owing to Washington's endeavours to deploy new types of death-carrying weapons in outer space, thereby seeking military superiority and world domination. The PRK considers it the concern of all countries and peoples to deliver mankind from nuclear weapons".

The president of Kampuchea's National Assembly highly appreciated the results of the official friendly visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to India, pointing out that the importance of the visit goes far beyond the scope of bilateral Soviet-Indian relations.

"The matters which were discussed during the visit by the leaders of the two countries have a direct bearing on the maintenance of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world".

"The results of the visit will undoubtedly have a stimulating effect on relaxation of international tension and on the peoples' fight against the nuclear arms race".

"We regard the principles expressed in the joint Soviet-Indian statement as support for the efforts of the peoples of Indochina to improve the situation in south-east Asia", Chea Sim said.

"The documents adopted in Delhi elaborate upon the Soviet peace initiatives concerning an improvement of the situation in the Asian-Pacific region, the initiatives which had been set out, in particular, in Mikhail Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok".

The president of Kampuchea's National Assembly emphasised that the PRK supported all the provisions of the Delhi Declaration which meets the aspirations of all the peoples in the world.

BRIEFS

SRV TV COOPERATION -- Hanoi December 11 TASS -- People in the city of Vinh, one of the biggest in central Vietnam, will be able to see a live TV transmission of the opening meeting of the 6th congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Communications workers reported on the eve of the congress that they had completed a new modern TV line ahead of schedule to connect the administrative center of Ngetinh Province with the republican television system. At present, central and local television programs are viewed in most provinces of the republic. The progress made in the development of television in Vietnam is the result of close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community which supplied Vietnam with modern equipment for its television centers and studios and helped it with training skilled producers, cameramen, engineers, and technicians. After the completion of construction work on two ground stations of a satellite communications system, Lotus-1 and Lotus-2 -- which was done with the help of Soviet specialists -- viewers in Vietnam will be able to see direct TV transmissions from Moscow. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 11 Dec 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SFRY'S RENOVICA

Moscow Arrival Delegation

PM111247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report under the general heading: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] An LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Moscow on an official friendly visit 9 December at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

M. Renovica and the delegation members were met by the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by Ye. K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Pioneers presented the guests with bouquets of flowers.

Participating in the meeting were B.P. Bugayev, V.G. Zakharov, N.Ye. Kruchina, A.I. Lukyanov, V.F. Maltsev, and I.S. Silayev, members of the CPSU Central Committee; V.P. Loginov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Commiteee; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; and other officials.

The welcoming party included M. Veres, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

The state flags of the SFRY and the USSR had been hoisted at the airport.

The capital's streets and squares, through which the cortege of motor vehicles accompanied by an honor escort of motorcyclists passed on its way from the airport to the Kremlin, were decked with the state flags of the SFRY and the USSR and with welcoming banners in Serbo-Croatian and Russian.

Arrival in Leningrad

LD111154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] The delegation from the LCY headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today left Moscow for Leningrad. The delegation is in our country, on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

There was a formal departure ceremony for the LCY delegation in Georgriyevskiy Hall at the Great Kremlin Palace. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, warmly bade farewell to Milanko Renovica and the other Yugoslav comrades. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

At Vnukovo Airport, Milanko Renovica and members of his delegation were seen off at the aircraft steps by Comrade Ligachev and other officials. Comrade Medvedev is accompanying the delegation on their trip.

Upon arrival at the airport in Leningrad, the delegation was welcomed by Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, and other officials. Later at Victory Square, the guests placed flowers at the monument of the heroic defenders of Leningrad.

Discussions With Solovyev

LD112224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Leningrad, 11 Dec (TANJUG) -- This afternoon the LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica paid a visit to the Leningrad Obkom. The members of the delegation were welcomed by Yuriy Solovyev, first secretary of the obkom and candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

He briefed Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the members of the delegation on the development of Leningrad Oblast, pointing out that in its postwar development the oblast has grown into a strong industrial center of the Soviet Union. Leningrad Oblast, which has a population of about 6.6 million, now produces about 4 percent of the total Soviet industrial output, and exports about 10 percent of total Soviet exports. Leningrad factories manufacture 90 percent of the equipment which the Soviet Union makes for its atomic power stations, and about 40 percent of Soviet shipbuilding is concentrated in that city, which also has a highly developed electronics industry and other manufacturing industries.

The city of Leningrad will soon have its 5 millionth inhabitant, and in this regard is coming up against many problems encountered in all big cities throughout the world. Problems of the infrastructure, water, housing, and other communal problems are in evidence here as in all big agglomerations.

Leningraders consider that they have already acquired a certain degree of positive experience in respect of the Soviet reform program on which the appropriate decisions were adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress. They have united science and production and are exerting efforts to make technological progress in industry by renewing production of equipment.

Milanko Renovica briefed his hosts on the development in our country and on the efforts to involve Yugoslavia in the current process of the new technological revolution, but also on the difficulties which are being encountered on the way. In this context he spoke about the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, about the forthcoming constitutional changes, and about the further development of socialist self-management.

The present visit of an LCY delegation to the Soviet Union, Milanko Renovica said, is taking place at an important moment for Yugoslav-Soviet relations, which are stable and all-round. Renovica expressed pleasure that Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is to visit Yugoslavia next year, and will become more closely acquainted with our country's development and with the achievements which Yugoslavia has attained. Renovica said that in the Yugoslav-Soviet talks held in Moscow during the course of this visit, both sides had concluded that the visit will mean a new stimulus to the further development of all-round relations between the two countries, between the two parties and peoples of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

In the talks both sides welcomed the cooperation fostered by Leningrad and Zagreb as twin towns. It was stated that such cooperation between towns, provinces and republics and contacts between people only enrich the diverse forms of cooperation.

The members of our delegation laid a wreath today at Piskarevo Cemetery, where the mortal remains of 600,000 Leningraders who perished defending their city during the fascist blockade in World War II are buried.

This evening the members of the delegation also visited Smolnyy and toured the historic places linked with the person of Lenin and his work in that Leningrad building at the time when, under his leadership, the October Revolution was blazing the trail and laying the foundations for the Soviet Socialist Republic.

Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the members of the delegation return to Belgrade from here tomorrow. At the end of the visit a joint Yugoslav-Soviet statement will be issued.

LEADERSHIP GREETS SFRY ON NATIONAL DAY

PM041457 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 86 First Edition p 1

[Soviet leading bodies' greetings to SFRY leaders on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency,

Comrade Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and

Comrade Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council:

On the Soviet people's behalf, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers convey to you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council, and the fraternal SFRY peoples and nationalities cordial congratulations on the occasion of Republic Day.

Our people's traditional friendship, tempered and reinforced during the joint struggle against fascism, and their profound commitment to the cause of social progress and peace serve as a firm basis for reciprocal comradely interest in each other's successes and for the all-around strengthening of fruitful cooperation in various spheres.

Soviet people, solving the important tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, perceive with a sense of great sympathy the efforts being made by Yugoslav working peopole, enhancing the people's prosperity, and strengthening their multinational socialist state.

Under the conditions of a qualitatively new stage in the development of the international situation, particular topicality attaches to the strengthening collaboration between the USSR and the SFRY in the struggle for a nuclear-free world, for the strengthening of European security, for the enhancement of the United Nations' prestige in solving the burning problems of our time, and to your country's active role in the Nonaligned Movement, which is an important factor in strengthening the overall potential for peace. We express confidence that the all-around cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY, developing according to the jointly agreed principles and accords, will continue to expand and strengthen in the interests of both countries' peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

On the occasion of the national holiday, we wish you, dear comrades, and all fraternal Yugoslavia's communists and working people further successes in the building of socialism and the implementation of the 13th LCY Congress decisions.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
USSR Council of Ministers

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH MACEDONIAN DELEGATION 6 DEC

PM091009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 6 December P.N. Dimichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia (SFRY) Assembly headed by V. Starova, chairman of the republic's Assembly. The delegation is in the USSR at the invitation of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet.

During the conversation the sides expressed satisfaction at the successful development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. It was noted that a determining role in giving new impetus to the multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY is played by regular contacts between the two countries' political figures and by parliamentary ties.

Opinions were exchanged on some issues relating to bilateral relations. In this connection the sides pointed out the great significance of developing ties between USSR and SFRY republics and provinces -- between the Uzbek SSR and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in particular -- which make their own contribution to strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

Certain international problems were also discussed. The Yugoslav parliamentarians' attention was drawn to the Delhi declaration and the USSR Supreme Soviet's Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World. The sides stressed the urgent need to take practical steps to build a nuclear-free world and create reliable security equal for all states.

The conversation took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

M. Veres, Yuguslav ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

SOLOMENTSEV MEETS WITH GDR'S MUECKENBERGER

PM041049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 28 November M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, had a meeting with E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, who is in Moscow in connection with the Sixth All-Union Soviet-GDR Friendship Society Conference.

Information was exchanged during the conversation on progress in implementing the decision of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 11th SED Congress and experience of work done by the two fraternal parties' party control organs.

M.G. Voropayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the meeting, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

RAZUMOVSKIY MEETS MIRTSCHIN-LED SED DELEGATION

PM041109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties a SED delegation headed by H. Mirtschin, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee and chief of the SED Central Committee Party Organs Section, was in the Soviet Union on 25-28 November, during which time it was acquainted with CPSU experience in implementing the 37th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of organization party work.

The German comrades had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee organizations Party Work Section and the Moscow Gorkom and Obkom and also visited several industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation was received by G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and had a warm, friendly conversation with him. Ye.Z. Razumov, member of the CPSU Central committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Section, took part in the conversation.

DOCUMENTARY ON ALBANIA OPENS IN MOSCOW

PM101451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Nov 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Movie About Albania"]

[Text] The documentary movie "Talking About Albania..." was premiered at Moscow's "Oktyabr" movie theater 27 November. It is pegged to the 42d anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist aggressors and the victory of the people's revolution.

The picture was made at the Central Documentary Movie Studio and tells of the Albanian people's heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of the motherland during World War II and their selfless labor in building a new life. The movie gives prominence to the international aid rendered to the Albanian working people in the development of the republic. The movie is graphic evidence that Soviet poeople have had and continue to have friendly feelings for the Albanian people.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

LD111355 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Moscow Dec 11 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek briefly stopped over in Moscow on his way to the People's Republic of China today.

He was met at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov and other officials. [passage omitted]

GREEK PREMIER RECEIVES KARPOV IN ATHENS

LD120919 Moscow TASS in English 0907 GMT 12 Dec 86

[Text] Athens December 12 TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has received Viktor Karpov, Soviet special representative and head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-American talks in Athens.

The Greek prime minister was informed of the state of Soviet-American relations after the summit meeting in Reykjavik and of the progress at the Geneva talks. Papandreou expressed satisfaction over the detailed analysis of the situation made by Karpov and said that late in December representatives of the heads of state and government of the Delhi Six would meet in New York.

According to the head of the Greek Government, the purpose of the regular meeting is to urge the U.S. to join the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions observed by the Soviet Union so that it would become bilateral.

RODIONOV MEETS WITH CYPRIOT LEADER LISSARIDHIS

LD111203 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Nicosia December 11 TASS -- Nikolay Rodionov, special representative of the Soviet leadership, on Wednesday met with Vasos Lissaridhis, president of the House of Representatives (parliament) of Cyprus.

Rodionov informed him about the results of the sixth round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms. Lissaridhis agreed that there was an urgent need for measures to achieve disarmament and strengthen security. He pointed out that the Cypriot parliament would do everything possible in this direction. Actions would be undertaken, specifically, towards convening a conference of parliamentarians from countries in the Mediterranean with a view to turning the Mediterranean Sea into a zone free of nuclear weapons, foreign military bases and fleets.

The USSR's ambassador to Cyprus, Yuriy Fokin, attended the meeting.

FRG 'HAWKS' CALL FOR FURTHER MISSILE UPGRADING

PM111251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 86 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Yuliy Yakhontov: "Undermining Reykjavik"]

[Text] It is no secret to anybody that the Federal Republic of Germany was one of the initiators of the 1979 NATO decision on missile "upgrading" -- the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe, mainly in the FRG.

Now all 108 Pershing-II missiles have already been installed in combat positions on West German soil. Work is also in full swing on the deployment of 96 cruise missiles. They are aimed at USSR cities. Thus the FRG can claim the doubtful honor of being Washington's main missile launchpad in West Europe.

But this is not enough for the Bonn "hawks." The very formulation in Reykjavik of the question of mutually removing Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles from Europe alarmed them in a big way. Even though, to their delight, that agreement, just like the other accords, was not sealed through the fault of the American side, fear torments the local opponents of disarmament. What if the USSR and the United States nevertheless were at some point to come to an agreement on destroying their medium-range missiles in Europe?

In this situation it is quite possible to clearly discern in the FRG a group of influential politicians for whom disarmament would be tantamount to the end of the world. F.-J. Strauss, Bavarian prime minister and chairman of the Christian Social Union (CSU), remains the mot zealous of them. Strauss' position was outlined at the recent pre-election CSU congress: "Disarmament, arms limitation, and arms control are in themselves of no value." The chief "value" for him is the demand for a "second arms upgrading," that is the additional siting of operational-tactical nuclear missiles on the territory of West European countries, mainly the FRG.

Only after such a "second upgrading," Strauss believes, can talks begin on reducing missiles of this kind. He now states that there is "no need to strive" for a "zero solution" on medium-range missiles at all.

Although the FRG Government states publicly that it agrees with the "zero option," during meetings with U.S. representatives and in contacts within the NATO framework West German politicians have been trying to persuade their interlocutors, so the weekly DER SPIEGEL notes, to forget about Reykjavik. Instead, they are calling on the United States to "okay" a new missile "upgrading." So, it seems to me that not only is a "step back from Reykjavik" being prepared for but, as in 1979, the foundation is being laid for a new buildup of the nuclear arsenals in Europe.

FRG REPORT ON TOY BOMBS IN DRA 'GROUNDLESS'

LD112236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Bonn, 11 Dec (TASS) -- A report from Afghanistan on the dushmans was transmitted on Wednesday in the usual FRG television second channel program "ZDF-Magazin." The authors of the report tried again to convince their audience that Soviet servicemen are allegedly using "toy bombs" in the neighboring country. It is not out of place to recall in this connection that similar assertions have long been coming not only from dyed-in-the-wool anti-Sovietists of nongovernmental circles, but also from Bonn officialdom.

In particular, one highly placed figure in Bonn's ruling coalition, Juergen Todenhoefer, who has illegally entered the territory of Afghanistan along with gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, has more than once after his return to the FRG made the same groundless assertions, although it has long been proven that such "toys" are by no means produced and delivered to Afghanistan by the Soviet Union.

What draws one's attention is not so much the lies about Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan, so much as that they in the FRG strive to place the lies concerning the situation in the DRA onto a "continuous conveyor belt." Towards this end, a group of television cameramen, made up of a group of Afghan bandits, were specially trained in West Germany, and it was they who filmed the last report. Indeed, in the future, as the producer of the television program, one (G. Lcewental), commented, similar footage will be supplied for ZDF on a "regular basis." Such actions are nothing other than a routine provocative action aimed against the USSR and the DRA.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN COMMUNISTS VISIT -- Moscow December 9 TASS -- A delegation of party workers and scientists from the Italian Communist Party (PCI) led by Gianfranco Borghini, a leading member of the PCI, has visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Academy of Social Sciences at the CPSU Central Committee under a plan of contacts between the CPSU and the PCI. While in Moscow, it attended a conference on "The Challenge of the Scientific and Technological Revolution and the Communists' Response." The Italian comrades also visited Leningrad. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 9 Dec 86 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEMIRCHYAN VISIT TO ZIMBABWE

Delegation Holds Talks

PM031627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Stay"]

[Text] Harare, 2 Dec -- The CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan. member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which is here under the protocol on cooperation between the CPSU and the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] party, is touring the country. It has visited the cities of Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que, and Victoria Falls, where it met with the leadership and activists of party organizations. In the course of the talks the delegation was informed about the activity of the ZANU-PF provincial committees aimed at creating the sound foundations of a socialist society, strengthening national unity, and widening political education work.

The CPSU's rich theoretical and practical experience, K. Ndlovu, member of the ZANU-PF Central Committee and chairman of the ZANU-PF party organization for the province of Northern Matabeleland, pointed out at one of the meetings, is of tremendous significance for the ZANU-PF, which, guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, is in the vanguard of the working people's struggle to build a society on the principles of social justice and equality.

Exchange of Speeches

PM081517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Zimbabwe"]

[Text] Harare, 4 Dec -- D. Mutasa, member of the Politburo and secretary for foreign affairs of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front party [ZANU-PF], noted the great importance of Soviet assistance and of the historical experience of the CPSU for the ZANU-PF and the people of Zimbabwe in building a society of social justice and equality based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Speaking at a reception here in honor of the CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, which is currently visiting Zimbabwe, he described this visit as further evidence of the strengthening bonds of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and ZANU-PF and between the peoples of the two countries.

The delegation's meetings and talks with R. Mugabe, president and first secretary of ZANU-PF and prime minister of Zimbabwe, and other party and government leaders have shown unity of views on the main present-day issues and a sincere desire to further expand interparty and interstate relations, D. Mutasa said.

The forces of imperialism and racism are trying in every way to hamper our progress along the chosen path, he said. They stop at nothing, in order to subject the countries of southern Africa to their diktat, as the death of President S. Machel of Mozambique indicates.

In a reply speech, the head of the CPSU delegation expressed confidence that the ties between the CPSU and ZANU-PF and between the USSR and Zimbabwe will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of peace, democracy, and progress in the world.

Delegation Returns 5 Dec

PM091005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by K.S. Demirchyan, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Harare 5 December. It was in Zimbabwe at the invitation of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front leadership.

ZAMBIAN PARTY OFFICIALS RECEIVE CPSU VISITORS

PM111429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Relations"]

[Text] Lusaka, 10 Dec 1-- The increasingly strong relations between the CPSU and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) and between the USSR and Zambia have been noted by Boutis Kapulu, member of the UNIP Central Committee responsible for the province of Lusaka. He was receiving the CPSU delegation headed by A.N. Plekhanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kurgan party Obkom, which is here in accordance with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the UNIP. B. Kapulu acquainted the Soviet guests with the structure of the province's party organization and talked about UNIP activity aimed at developing the national economy.

On the same day the CPSU delegation visited the UNIP research bureau. John Ngvisha, its director, talked about the history of the UNIP and its struggle for the country's independence. The members of the delegation acquainted themselves with the party library.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS SOMALI OFFICIAL

LD052055 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 5 Dec 86

[Text] Deputy Soviet foreign minister Anatoliy Adamishin and the state minister for foreign affairs of Somalia Muhammad 'Ali Mahmud have held consultations in Moscow. The establishment of political contacts, the development of trade, economic and cultural relations between the two countries were discussed. The two sides also exchanged views on the prospects of political settlement in Africa's Horn and a number of other international issues. It has been decided to continue such consultations.

PROCEEDINGS OF CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS ASSESSED

PM101635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko and P. Bogomolov: "Banner of the Cuban Revolution. Communist Party of Cuba Program Adopted"]

[Text] Havana, 2 Dec -- The concluding sessions of the Third Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress -- held, as is known, in February of this year -- ended in Havana today. Its delegates -- emissaries from the party organizations of all 169 of the country's municipalities -- reassembled in accordance with their February decision in order to approve the party program, whose draft was submitted for nationwide discussion by the Third Congress.

During the 10 months since then there have been thousands of meetings, debates, seminars, and scientific conferences devoted to the main provisions of that document. Both Communists and nonparty people participated in them. More than 8,000 suggestions were made on the structure and contents of the draft. The party essentially consulted with the people on Cuba's future, on continuing the Cuban Revolution's glorious deeds, and on its great aims.

The discussion of the draft party program activated the country's ideological and political life and helped to develop the initiative and enhance the responsibility of cadres for the fulfillment of plan targets. It once again showed very convincingly that the PCC is the vanguard, leading force of socialist building on the island of freedom. Its ideological platform and practical line are supported by the entire people since this accords with their vital interests and aspirations.

The broad discussion of the draft PCC Program took place under the strong influence of the ideas and the revolutionary spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress and the critical mood set at the Cuban Communists' forum. During the past period party organizations have appreciably stepped up their leading role in labor collectives, begun to be more exacting toward the fulfillment of adopted decisions, and stepped up monitoring of economic activity. In recent years, the number of Cuban Communists working directly in production and the services sphere has reached more than 43 percent of total party membership. All this has a positive effect on progress in fulfilling the tasks advanced by the Congress.

At the same time, life and the times are making amendments to practical work and demanding that not only the positive processes but also the difficulties and negative phenomena that arise be constantly seen. For a number of reasons of an external and an internal nature certain problems connected with implementing the outlined plans have recently made themselves known in Cuba. The pace of development of certain sectors of the national economy has slowed down, and a comprehensive approach to the questions of investment policy has been lacking.

The party has exposed these adverse trends in good time and is now taking specific measures to eliminate them, striving for the country's more dynamic progress along the socialist path. This is why questions of improving economic leadership, improving labor organization and the pay system, making more efficient use of the potential that has been created, and accelerating the commissioning of available reserves were at the center of the delegates' attention in the concluding sessions of the Third Congress. In an atmosphere of high exactingness and broad criticism and self-criticism the forum participants analyzed the reasons for shortcomings and omissions and sought ways to improve work. Their speeches were characterized by a constructive approach to the problems under discussion and by concreteness and businesslike efficiency. To embody the party program in practical deeds, the delegates pointed out, it will be necessary to raise all work to a qualitatively new level.

The forum participants unanimously adopted the PCC Program, which defines the chief strategic aim of completing the building of a socialist society on Cuban soil. This historic document paints a concise picture of the Cuban people's more than century-long struggle for their independence and of their heroic epic of creating a new society in direct proximity to the major imperialist power -- the United States.

It is known that the most urgent tasks of the Cuban revolution were formulated by Fidel Castro at the trial of the participants in the unsuccessful storming of the Moncada Barracks 26 July 1953. The speech he delivered then is now knows as the political document "History Will Vindicate Me." It determined in many ways the nature of the armed struggle against the Batista dictatorship and for profound social transformations and the country's genuine independence.

By the mid-seventies the "Moncada Program" had already been fulfilled and even overfulfilled in a number of areas. Underpinned by the successes scored, Cuban Communists adopted at their first congress a program platform which revealed the tasks of further strengthening the revolutionary gains. And now, 11 years later, the PCC Program has been approved.

This document is characterized by its scientific foundation, integrity and profound regard both for Cuba's specific conditions and for the rich experience of fraternal parties. Pointing to the historical continuity of the cause of mankind's liberation from the yoke of capital, it points out that "in addition to national factors, the victory of the glorious October socialist revolution in Russia, which ushered in a new era in human history, exerted an exceptional influence on the Cuban revolutionary movement."

The program emphasizes that the chief aim of the party's economic policy over the coming 5-year period is to complete the building of the material and technical base of socialism. It is planned to achieve this by widely introducing scientific and technical achievements and making the maximum use of their own resources and of the advantages of the international socialist division of labor.

The Cuban people's social gains are well known and incontestable. The program points out very definitely that the socialist way of life is successfully being asserted in Cuba. Its chief qualities are conditioned by the working person's transformation from exploitation and oppression into a truly free person and the collective master of the means of production.

Cuba is an equal member of the unified family of the community's peoples. It actively participates in CEMA activities and makes its contribution to further strengthening multifaceted ties among fraternal countries. The working people of the island of freedom have been convinced in practice of the tremendous significance of this cooperation. And the party program draws the natural conclusion that the successful development and improvement of social producton in Cuba is inseparable from broad economic integration with the USSR and other community states.

Socialist Cuba enjoys high prestige in the world. Whereas the prerevolutionary Batista regime was recognized by just 51 states, the republic now actively maintains diplomatic relations with 121 countries. The revolutionary example of the island of freedom inspires the peoples of many developing states. It graphically shows what tremendous successes a country which has embarked on the path of socialism can achieve. The program emphasizes that the Republic of Cuba pursues an active, purposeful foreign policy from class positions aimed at defending the cause of socialism and the people's liberation. The text confirms Cuba's profound adherence to the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Cuban revolutionaries bear aloft the banner of proletarian, socialist internationalism, confirming in practice their loyalty to Marxist-Leninist teaching. They advocate the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the world communist and workers movement, the program points out. They see it as one of their most important tasks to help to strengthen the Cuban revolution's gains, defend the motherland, and strengthen the republic's international positions. "Our party," the program states, "emphasizes the historic and inviolable nature of friendship with the Soviet Union based on common aims and ideology."

[Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Second Edition p 4 in a shorter version of the same story here adds the following:

"The first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere actively struggles for peace, disarmament, and international security. It advocates resolving the historical disagreements with the United States, the party program points out, on the basis of full respect for its independence and sovereignty and unswerving observance of the principle of equality among states. At the same time, revolutionary Cuba indefatigably strengthens the defense of its renewed motherland and maintains readiness to repulse any provocations by imperialism.

"The jubilee parade of troops and people's militia was a vivid manifestation of the Cuban people's moral and political unity and of their trust in and love for the Revolutionary Armed Forces created 30 years ago. Columns of the motherland's defenders marched past with measured step. The servicemen and militiamen were cordially greeted from the rostrum by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers; Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; other party and state leaders and representatives of the republic's public organizations."]

...In the afternoon approximately 1,800 delegates and more than 3,000 party activists who had traveled from all over the country gathered in the auditorium of the Karl Marx Theater for the closing of the third party congress -- a forum which has become an important landmark in the development of the Cuan revolution. The party program adopted by it, as well as the other important decisions aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development, provides further vivid evidence of the new system's great transforming force and of its mighty step.

Castro Closing Speech

PM111030 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fidel Castro's Speech"]

[Text] Havana, 3 Dec -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and chairman of the republic's State Council and Council of Ministers, speaking at the close of the special session of the Cuban Communists' Third Congress, announced the adoption of the PCC's first program. As is well known, the original draft of this document, which was approved at the first stage of the congress in February this year, was later submitted for nationwide discussion.

The Cuban leader assessed highly the results of the session's work, stressing that it was one of the most significant political forums in the history of the Cuban revolution. He described the decision to hold the present session after nationwide discussion of the draft program as an important act which allowed all the people to take an active part in discussing the document, which in turn made it possible to considerably improve and enrich it.

F. Castro assessed the program's adoption as a historic event of exceptional significance for the revolituion and the PCC, and the program itself as a highly important ideological instrument of the Cuban revolution and a document reflecting the people's interests and mapping out the path to the future. This document, he stressed, requires from the Cuban people new efforts, struggle, and self-sacrifice. The Cuban leaders pointed to the need for a thorough, detailed study of the program, which will be the guide in work over the next 15-20 years. At the same time he pointed out that the successful filfillment of all the program's provisions is impossible until such time as the errors which have occurred are rectified and the negative trends which have emerged in recent years in various spheres of public life are eliminated.

Speaking of the creation and formation of the PCC, F. Castro noted that it was formed and tempered in the struggle, overcoming difficulties and initial errors. The party was created slowly, but with high standards. It took in the best representatives of the working people and all the people. It took the most active part in the heroic revolutionary struggle. Today we have a militant party half a million strong, whose members show a high political and cultural standard and high political awareness. Our party has modern mass information media at its disposal. A system of education has been created which serves to disseminate the party's ideas among the masses, who are history's creator. There is a healthy atmosphere and high morality in our party, and honest people in its ranks.

F. Castro stressed V.I. Lenin's tremendous historical contribution to the development of the theory of socialist building. Going on to touch on Cuba's experience, he noted that the building of socialism and communism is above all a political and revolutionary task. We must not reject material incentives in the production sphere or norms or socialist forms of labor remuneration based on the quantity and quality of labor. But we should be clearly aware of the importance of political and revolutionary work. F. Castro pointed to the need of securing increased profitability by means of efficient labor, the optimum utilization of machinery, the improvement of the organization of production, and the cutting of excessive staffs. These questions cannot be resolved overnight. Their resolution must be well thought out, because, as experience shows, sometimes the means are worse than the disease itself.

Political work does not mean reading the catechism of Marxism-Leninism to people every day, the Cuban leader went on. Political work means the desire to stir people's moral and human qualities. Nobody is born a revolutionary. Everything depends on the ability to cultivate the best human qualities -- conscience, honor, and dignity. All our revolution's best achievements are the result of the education of people's consciousness and the dissemination of our party's ideas.

Our party has set about tackling the problems which exist in the country with unprecedented vigor, the speaker said. It has taken the lead in the process of rectifying errors and eliminating negative trends. The present session has shown clearly that the party knows what it wants and is studying ways of achieving its goals by using the new style of work. The resolution of the problems of efficiency and of developing and building socialism is, he stressed, the party's cause.

Speaking of the tasks of the party member, F. Castro pointed out that he must set an example in everything and be ready for self-sacrifice. More is asked of the communist than of anyone else. And that is how he must be, in all circumstances.

It is necessary to tell people the truth boldly, the Cuban leader stated. In our struggle today the conditions are being created for the further development of the revolutionary process. We are following the straight, true road to victory.

I am entirely convinced that we will not only fulfill the party program which has been adopted, but overfulfill it, as we overfulfilled everything planned at the time of the events connected with the storming of the Moncada, the landing from the "Granma," and the struggle in the Sierra Maestra mountains, F. Castro went on. Today it is no longer a question of the struggle against illiteracy or the lack of elementary medical services. It is a question of taking on the historic task of developing the country and advancing along the path of building socialism and communism. It is incumbent on us not only to prove that socialism entirely surpasses capitalism in the development of such spheres as education and health care, but also to demonstrate that we communists are capable of resolving our problems 10 times more effectively than capitalists. Communist consciousness and revolutionary will were, are, and will remain a thousand times mightier than capitalism, the Cuban leader stated in conclusion.

CUBAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN MOSCOW

PM101039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Glorious Anniversary"]

[Text] A meeting of representatives of the capital's public and Moscow Garrison servicemen to mark the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces was held 2 December at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. The meeting presidium comprised the following: Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; Great Patriotic War veterans; and representatives of the capital's public. R. Mirabal Fernandez, charge d'affaires at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, and Colonel R. Marrero Gomez, military attache at the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, were present. The meeting was opened by G.D. Arzhanov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom. A report was delivered by Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin. The Cuban Armed Forces' 30th anniversary, he said, is being widely marked, together with the fraternal Cuban people and their servicemen, by the Soviet people, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, and the peoples and armies of the other socialist community countries.

The heirs of the great Cuban patriot Jose Marti -- the heroes of the storming of the Moncada barracks, the voyage of the "Granma," and the fighting in the mountains of the Sierra Maestra, all their comrades-in-arms and successors, revolutionary veterans, and the new generation of Cuban citizens -- have grounds for pride. They have confirmed and upheld their motherland's independence and, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, have turned it into a country with a rapidly growing planned economy and rapidly developing science, culture, and health care. The socialist community countries and the Soviet Union in particular, the speaker noted, have shown invariable solidarity and support for the fraternal Cuban people. Addressing the meeting Col Marrero Gomez stressed that Cuban servicemen, standing in a single combat formation with Soviet servicemen and the servicemen of the other socialist community countries' armies, mount staunch guard over peace and socialism.

On the same day Col R. Marrero Gomez, military attache at the Cuban Embassy in the Soviet Union, held a reception marking the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces' 30th anniversary. The reception was attended by the following: Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestolapov; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. Military attaches from the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union figured among the guests. R. Mirabel Fernandez, charge d' affaires at the Cuban Embassy, was also present.

POLITBURO CONSIDERS DRAFT LAW ON ENTERPRISES

LD112010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, at a session held on 11 December, discussed the progress of work on the draft law of the USSR on socialist enterprises which is being prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 27th party congress. As was indicated at the session, passing this law will be of the greatest importance in implementing a profound restructuring of the system of management, the development by all possible means of its democratic elements, the enhancing of the socialist enterprise and responsibility of labor collectives and the activating of the human factor.

It is intended that the draft law will lay down the foundations of the economic independence of enterprises and associations, of wide use of economic management methods, full financial autonomy and self-financing, and the principles of relations between enterprises and their superordinate ministries and departments, planning, financial and other management bodies, and local soviets of workers' deputies. Special attention is paid to increasing the activeness of labor collectives and implementing the rights accorded them by the Constitution and laws of the USSR. An important place in the draft law will be taken by questions of the social development of labor collectives and of their self-government.

The Politburo approved the main areas of preparation of the draft law on socialist enterprises and deemed it desirable to continue this work, bearing in mind the fundamental importance of the law in question, as regards putting into practice the party's policy of accelerating the economic and social development of Soviet society.

The Politburo examined the question of the progress of work to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Chernobyl AES, and noted that, as a result of the selfless efforts of many labor collectives and of soldiers of the Soviet Army, and of much organizational and political work by party and local soviet bodies, ministries and departments, an important stage of this work has been completed. The protective structures of the damaged block have been commissioned, and the first and second power sets of the electric power station have been started. A detailed report on this will be published in the press.

A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers was adopted on measures to improve the organization of pedigree livestock breeding. It envisages the carrying out of a work program to further improve the productive qualities of cattle and poultry, create new highly-productive breeds, extend the network of stud-farms, enterprises and farms and strengthen them organizationally and economically. The intensification of fodder production and the utilizaton of modern achievements in genetics, breeding and biotechnology, will be of great importance in implementing this program. It has been recommended to local, local soviet and economic bodies that they expand the practice of creating scientific and production associations for pedigree livestock breeding with the incorporation of appropriate scientific establishments, breeding centres, livestock farms and other enterprises.

The Politburo heard a report by Comrade Gorbachev on the CPSU delegation's talks with the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia led by Renovica, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. It was pointed out that they were of much importance for deepening mutual understandings and trust between the two parties.

Political prerequisites had been created for further steady development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations, for their being enriched with up-to-date forms, and for the strengthening of cooperation between the Soviet Union and and Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the striving for a nuclear-free world and for the solution other global problems facing mankind. Taking into account the accords reached, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo gave specific instructions to organizations and departments.

The Politburo examined the results of the talks between the Soviet leadership and Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway, chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party. It was pointed out that considerable mutual understanding on the main, most topical issues of disarmament and European security as well as on environmental protection matters had been revealed during the talks. The desire to develop traditional good-neighborly relations and mutual trust between the USSR and Norway and to broaden cooperation between the CPSU and the Norwegian Labor Party was reaffirmed.

Viktor Nikonov's report on the results of his trip to the GDR was heard at the meeting. The trip was connected with further development of cooperation between the agro-industrial sectors of the two countries.

The session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other issues relating to the country's domestic life, as well as to the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

PRAVDA NOTES UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM111637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 86 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondents O. Gusev, M. Odinets, I. Tikhomirov report: "Adopting a More Exacting Approach; From the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Kiev -- A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held 8 December discussed the republic communists' tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the work of Ukrainian SSR party, soviet, and economic organs to increase the production and purchases of grain in the light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress."

The task of increasing grain production is one of the republic's key tasks. Its practical implementation is of tremendous importance, the plenum stressed. Only on the basis of a radical improvement in grain farming productivity will it be possible to ensure stable supplies of food to the population as the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress demand.

A powerful production potential has been created in the Ukrainian agricultural sector, and this made it possible to increase the procurement of potatoes, vegetables, meat, milk, and of some other products during the last 5-year plan. The provision of the population with food products has improved. However, the necessary stability in grain production was not achieved and there was a large shortfall in grain deliveries to the state.

The plenum acknowledged that the analysis and criticism made and the conclusions drawn in the CPSU Central Committee resolution are absolutely correct. [paragraph continues]

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers, party obkoms and raykoms, oblispolkoms, rayispolkoms, agro-industrial committees, and associations failed to properly focus the efforts of leaders and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, scientific establishments, and party, soviet, and economic organs on the solution of pressing problems in grain farming and crop farming in general.

A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, who delivered the report and those who took part in the debate subjected the prevailing state of affairs to a detailed analysis. It was noted that a certain number of senior officials, including some at republic level, fail to adopt a critical attitude when assessing work and tolerate serious shortcomings in the utilization of land and material and manpower resources as well as violations of technological discipline. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat and sections have failed to display the necessary consistency and persistence in monitoring the implementation of decisions adopted. The plenum declared that direct responsibility for the lag in grain growing and crop farming in general must be borne primarily by I.A. Mozgovoy, secretary of the Central Committee, and Yu.A. Kolomiyets, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Criticism was also leveled at the Council of Ministers Presidium and the Ukrainian SSR Gosplan, which are responsible for the comprehensive and balanced development of the republic's economy. The urgent need was emphasized to enhance responsibility at all levels for the fulfillment of decisions adopted and to strengthen executive discipline.

Under the 5-year plan it is necessary as early as next year to obtain 50.5 million metric tons of grain and to sell 17.5 million metric tons to the state. This is an extremely complex task, considering that there are problems with the cultivation of winter crops in a number of oblasts. Delegates were reminded from the rostrum that a number of oblasts had been severely criticized at the 27th CPSU Congress for allowing gross yields, and especially yields of wheat, to decline. The results of the current year indicate that only Kherson Oblast drew the necessary conclusions from this criticism. In the other oblasts there were no changes for the better.

Odessa Oblast in particular has lost much ground. Despite the fact that over the past three 5-year plans deliveries of mineral fertilizers and the area under irrigation have trebled there, average annual grain production has decreased by almost 500,000 metric tons. In terms of gross output the oblast has dropped from first to fourth place and in terms of yields from second to twenty-first place. In the current year the oblast failed to deliver 25 percent of the planned quantity of grain, 50 percent of the planned quantity of sugar beets, and a substantial quantity of sunflower and potatoes. All this is the result of poor and at times incompetent leadership. Party obkom secretary M.G. Galich and Oblast Agro-Industrial Committee Chairman I.Ya. Sichuk must be made strictly answerable for this, the plenum noted. It is obvious that the Obkum Bureau, and First Secretary A.P. Nochevkin personally, have also failed to channel the efforts of party, soviet, and economic organs in the right direction.

Serious complaints were also cited against the following oblast leaders -- Dnepropetrovsk (V.G. Boyko, Yu.P. Babich); Nikolayev (L.G. Sharayev, V.I. Ilin); Zaporozhye (A.P. Sazonov, P.I. Moskalkov); Voroshilovgrad (B.T. Goncharenko, R.P. Zverev); Kirovograd (N.I. Samilyk, V.I. Zheliba), and others.

The yields and gross output of the main food crop -- winter wheat -- have decreased substantially in the republic in recent years; annually large areas of this crop perish and have to be resown. And it is not just a question of weather conditions. Many people are simply resigned to the situation in this sector and specialists are virtually never brought to book. [paragraph continues]

Sharp criticism in this connection was leveled at A.G. Denisenko, deputy chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee (Gosagroprom).

The enhancement of the general standards of crop cultivation, the introduction of intensive techniques, and an increase in grain corn production to 10-12 million metric tons are of decisive importance in the efforts to increase grain production. Only an enhancement of the role and responsibility of all cadres, and above all of specialists, will make it possible to bring all these reserves into play. After all, there are more than 200,000 agronomists, engineers, and technicians working on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in agricultural organs and scientific institutions (one specialist per only 200 hectares of land or so). All this mighty force must produce maximum returns.

Today, the speakers emphasized, the slogan "Everything Depends on the Cadres" takes on a new content -- the role of the human factor in the practical implementation of the party's course toward acceleration is increasing. So it is important to organize work with people so that not only leaders and specialists but rank-and-file workers too feel responsible for the results of the collective's work and seek to make a maximum contribution to the common cause.

The role of specialists as production organizers and technologists has not yet been sufficiently developed. More than three-fourths of the chief agronomists on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kirovograd, Kherson, and Chernigov Oblasts and more than 70-80 percent of kolkhoz chairmen in Voroshilovgrad, Dnepropetrovsk, and Ternopol Oblasts have been replaced over the past 5 years. Despite the fact that many farms are experiencing an acute shortage of machine operators, the plan for training them is not met year after year. The training of machine operators is particularly badly organized in Kharkov, Zhitomir, and Transcarpathian Oblasts.

It was noted that the republic Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian SSR Gosagroprom, ministries, departments, and soviet and economic organs in a number of oblasts, in particular Khmelnitskiy, Vinnitsa, Chernigov, and Rovno Oblasts, are not paying sufficient attention to questions of the social transformation of the countryside and the creation of the necessary conditions for the labor and day-to-day life of the working people.

The plenum pointed out the need to tackle in earnest the task of improving labor organization and remuneration and reducing administrative and management staff by giving support to the republic kolkhoz council, which recently approved recommendations providing for the reduction of the kolkhoz management apparatus by 67,000 people, or almost 19 percent. At the same time, forms of labor organization and incentives based on financial autonomy, such as the team, family, and individual contract, must be introduced on an extensive scale. This will substantially increase labor productivity and overall production efficiency.

In present-day conditions, we cannot reach the next stage in scientific and technical progress without relying on science. Yet how can you expect success, the question rang out from the rostrum, if the Ukrainian Institute of Irrigational Agriculture, headed by director V.I. Ostapov, has supplied virtually no new high-yield varieties and hybrids of winter wheat and corn in the past 15 years. Grain crop varieties occupy only 11 percent of the land area the once-famous Institute of Plant-growing, Selection, and Genetics now headed by B.P. Gurev. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has drawn the attention of G.A. Bogdanov, chairman of the Presidium of the Southern Branch of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, more than once to the serious shortcomings in the work of these establishments. But there has been no real change for the better.

The idea that the solution of all the tasks under discussion depended largely on the effectiveness of the restructuring of organizational and political work ran through the speeches of G.I. Revenko and I.K. Lutak, first secretaries of the Kiev and Cherkassy Party Obkoms; V.A. Makhlay, first secretary of the Kakhovka Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom; and others. More than half a million communists are currently working in agriculture in the Ukraine. There is a large party aktiv on practically every farm. However, they still exert little influence on the development of production.

Analyzing the existing shortcomings and omissions in the development of grain farming, the plenum pointed out that the republic party and soviet organs must accelerate the restructuring of the leadership of the agro-industrial complex in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the directives of the 27th CPSU Congress. So far many of them have been unable to mobilize the forces and resources of kolkozes, sovkhozes, scientific collectives, and of all cadres in general. In their efforts to resolve pressing problems, the republic Council of Ministers, the Gosagroprom, the Gosplan, the Ministry of Grain Products, the ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, party obkoms, and oblispolkoms have failed to ensure the implementation in full of the measures to develop grain growing outlined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Certain party raykoms and gorkoms continue to do the work of soviet and economic organs, they seem unable to give up the old style and methods of work which have become obsolete, they continue to issue orders, send out numerous instructions, and demand numerous reports from people at local level. As a result, party committees find it difficult to find the resources and the time for direct organizational and political work directly in labor collectives. As a rule, such party raykoms have a superficial idea about the actual state of affairs at local level and their work with leading cadres is inadequate. This has been revealed in particular by a survey carried out by Central Committee officials to check on the progress of restructuring in party committees of Volynskaya, Crimean, Dnepropetrovsk, Rovno, Kharkov, Khmelnitskiy, and Cherkassy Oblasts.

The task of tackling every lagging farm individually has been set more than once. However, last year again one in four kolkhozes and sovkhozes harvested less than 20 quintals of grain per hectare. Such farms abound especially in Rovno and Sumy Oblasts. If yields there were brought up to the republic average, around 3 million metric tons' extra grain could be obtained.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum expressed confidence that the republic's working people will ensure implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution providing for a considerable increase in the production of grain and all crop farming and livestock raising products and make a worthy contribution to the implementation of the socioeconomic program outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The plenum was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

LD101407 Kishinev Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] A plenum of Tarakliyskiy Raykom of the Moldavian Communist Party has examined an organizational matter.

The plenum released Comrade (?Blebov) from his duties of first secretary of the raykom in conection with his election as secretary of the Moldavian SSR Trade Union Council and chairman of the republican committee of the Trade Union of Workers in the Agro-Industrial Complex. The plenum elected Comrade (?Mulkota), who was formerly working as first deputy head of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, as first secretary of Tarakliyskiy Raykom.

The plenum was addressed by Comrade Snegur, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

TURKMEN LOCAL INDUSTRY MINISTER APPOINTED

LD091852 Ashkhabad SOVET TURKMENISTANI in Turkmen 28 Nov 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The Turkmen SSR [TuSSR] Supreme Soviet Presidium appointed Comrade Nikolay Nikitovich Zeminkin as minister of local industry of the TuSSR.

Nikolay Nikitovich Zimenkin was born in 1938. He is Russian and has been a member of the CPSU since 1976. He graduated from Tashkent Textile Institute. He is an engineer-technologist by profession. [passage omitted]

In 1977-1986 he was the head of the light industry section of the TuSSR Gosplan. Since January 1986 he has been working as deputy chairman of the TuSSR Gosplan. [passage omitted]

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES PERM OBKOM

LD091712 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has listened to a report on the work of the Perm Obkom. As has been shown by a check on and an analysis of the work, the decision which was adopted says, the oblast party organization is still making poor use of the favorable opportunities, opened up after the 27th CPSU Congress, for deep and qualitative changes in economic and social life. The obkom's activity is lacking in dynamism, scale and a businesslike attitude. The oblast's party committees have not drawn lessons from the fact that in recent years the economy and the social sphere have been developing at a slackened pace; the reasons for the manifestations of stagnation have not been fully revealed. The obkom has been unable to create a united front in the struggle to achieve acceleration in all sectors. Particular responsibility for the fact that the restructuring has begun just to make time, the decision stresses, rests with Obkom First Secretary Comrade Konoplev, Oblispolkom Chairman Comrade Petrov, other members of the Obkom Buro, many of whom have long been at the head of major work sectors in the oblast. They have been uncritical in their assessment of the state of affairs in the oblast. They often do not see their own omissions, errors and mistakes. And they strive to justify the lagging behind in many areas of work by various attendant circumstances.

The adopted decision orders the CPSU obkom to conduct a deep and self-critical analysis of the content and methods of their activity and also the work of okrug, town and rayon party committees in the period since the April 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the 27th CPSU Congress, and to carry out specific measures to eliminate the considerable shortcomings.

The CPSU Central Committee decision is published in PRAVDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and the PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN magazine.

PAPER CRITICIZES KAZAKH CULTURE MINISTRY

PM101435 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Editorial: "The Ministry and Restructuring"]

[Text] No area of life today remains unaffected by the march of restructuring, which is gathering pace. It is felt in virtually everything. In the scope of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, the renewal of social relations, the labor and creative activeness of the masses, and the very spirit of creation that is the distinguishing feature of our time. The reconstruction of the entire national economy and the improvement of the organizational structure of management outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee April (1985) Plenum are already producing substantial results. Considerably more attention is also being paid to the development of the social sphere and the construction of housing and of projects for consumer service and cultural purposes. During the first 10 months of this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, the number of projects commissioned increased by 14 percent for housing, 13 percent for schools, 27 percent for children's preschool institutions, and 60 percent for hospitals and polyclinics. Much is being done in order to more fully satisfsy people's spiritual needs and to create conditions for the comprehensive development of the individual and the flourishing of people's talents.

The solution of the large-scale tasks facing the national economy as a whole demands considerable funds. One point, however, is typical, and it is particularly important to emphasize it: Never before has the development of the material base of culture been backed by such impressive capital investment. The sum of R6.4 billion envisaged by the 5-year plan for the construction of cultural projects is double the amount in the preceding 5-year plan. Essentially, this means that the sector is scaling new heights and this, in turn, necessitates a fundamental turnabout in its management and in the intensification of cadres' initiative, independence, professionalism, and responsibility.

Nevertheless, life shows that many departments dealing with matters of cultural building have been found to be unprepared to ensure a real restructuring in practice. More than 4 months ago SOVETSKAYA KULTURA organized in Kazakhstan a "roundtable" discussion on problems concerning the material base of the social and cultural sphere in the countryside. Even back then representatives of the various organizations involved noted with alarm that inadequate use was being made of the funds appropriated for construction (our report was entitled "While the Million Is Still in the 'Piggy Bank'") and that plans for the commissioning of many projects were under threat of being wrecked essentially from the very beginning. So how did events develop subsequently?

K. Musin, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, assured the newspaper in his official reply that progress in construction work was being monitored, that special telephone conferences are held every month, and that the situation will be set right. In fact, however, very little has changed. We shall cite just two examples. The Rayon House of Culture in Shubarkuduk (Aktyubinsk Oblast) should have opened its doors to visitors in the third quarter of the year, but only 39 percent of the year's allocation of funds for its construction has been assimilated. The Rayon House of Culture in the city of Kamenka (Uralsk Oblast) is also due for commissioning. The indicators here are even worse. [paragraph continues]

Only 17 percent of capital investment funds have been used. During the first 9 months as a whole, the assimilation of funds for the construction of rayon houses of culture stood at 54 percent. As we can see, the residue principle, which has put down firm roots over the years in the work of organizations dealing with the construction of cultural projects, has still not been overcome. Restructuring here is still progressively in words rather than in deeds.

This is, unfortunately, also typical of the republican Ministry of Culture (Minister Zh. Yerkimbekov, First Deputy Minister I. Popov). The USSR Ministry of Culture Collegium pointed out a whole year ago the need to fundamentally improve the work of Kazakhstan's cultural enlightenment institutions. Attention was urgently drawn to the unsatisfactory use being made of clubs and sports facilities in organizing the working people's leisure. A recent inspection showed that only 52 percent of club capacity is being utilized while the number of visitors has fallen by 1.5 million. And how could, for example, Zyryanovskiy Rayon's House of Culture (East Kazakhstan Oblast) attract people when it has not even a single amateur artistic collective? The situation is the same in a number of culture enlightenment institutions in Kzyl-Orda and Chimkent Oblasts. Only one-fourth of the republic's clubs have hobby groups. Technical creativity study circles are altogether a rarity -- there are only 50 of them.

For a long time now, the Kazakh SSR has ranked among the last of union republics in terms of most indicators of cultural enlightenment work. The situation with cadres is also alarming. Cadre turnover is rising because of the lack of concern for the housing and consumer service conditions of cultural enlightenment workers or for the moral and material incentives of their labor. The average annual cadre turnover here is up to 40 percent.

Recently the USSR Ministry of Culture again heard a report on the work of Kazakhstan's Ministry of Culture. The collegium established that no fundamental changes have occurred in the utilization of the existing material base, in the methods and forms of work, in cadre policy, or in club construction. Essentially, a most important program has been thwarted. The republican ministry's apparatus is not sufficiently interested in the situation at local level, does not display due persistence in solving urgent questions, and contents itself with all sorts of reports, which, moreover, often fail to reflect the true state of affairs. For example, ministry reports list 128 parks when the actual number is just over 50. And how many cultural and sports complexes have been created only on paper, both in Uralsk Oblast and in other oblasts? So the total figure for the republic reflects complete "prosperity" -- there are more than 700 of them.

Complacency, indifference, lack of initiative and self-criticism, bureaucracy -- this is today's style of work by Kazakhstan's Ministry of Culture. And things must be called by their names -- their real names.

During his meeting with the Krasnodar Kray party aktiv, M.S. Gorbachev stressed that workers in many ministries "...find it very difficult to part with old habits, with established but outdated forms... This means that they work in the old fashion, on the basis of old approaches." The road to restructuring lies through the overcoming of inertia, and the guarantee of its success is contained in new approaches.

Analyzing the situation prevailing in the Kazakh SSR, it would be unfair to present a one-sided picture of cultural building. Of course, the republic does not have quite a few remarkable amateur artistic collectives, which are helped by a large detachment of dedicated cultural enlightenment specialists.

There are magnificent palaces of culture and rural clubs, and people here are justifiably proud of the House of Festivities which has opened in Tselinograd... But the successes could have been much more significant had the Ministry of Culture and its local subdivisions faced life more boldly and more energetically, abandoning outdated stereotypes and routines which hinder the sector's development. The republican Ministry of Culture needs greater attention and effective support from party organs. What is needed is not sporadic party assistance, but purposeful and planned work, a resolute turn toward the needs of culture itself, toward those who cultivate its difficult field on a daily basis.

A few days ago the CPSU Central Committee examined the question of progress in the fulfillment of the national economic plan for social and cultural building in 1986. Noting the positive changes which have occurred in this most important sphere recently, the party Central Committee demanded that union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and republican ministries and departments, soviet ispolkoms, and trade union and Komsomol organizations take decisive measures as regards those who fail to ensure a fundamental improvement in the construction of projects for social and cultural purposes and those whose work to cope with plan targets for their commissioning is unsatisfactory. Prompt discovery of the causes obstructing success in work and the elimination of obstacles to the implementation of the social construction program -- this is the guidance, duty, and obligation of each and every Communist.

DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS ENTRY, EXIT RULE CHANGES

PM091041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with I.S. Samoshchenko, USSR first deputy minister of justice, by unnamed IZVESTIYA correspondent under the heading "In Order To Facilitate Contacts;" first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Addenda to the regulations governing entry to and exit from the USSR made by USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 28 August this year will come into force as of 1 January.

When introducing the addenda our government was guided by the desire to facilitate contacts between people, I.S. Samoshchenko, USSR first deputy minister of justice, said.

I would like to remind you, I.S. Samoshchenko continued in an interview with IZVESTIYA, that last spring in Bern there was a conference of representatives of the countries which signed the Final Act in Helsinki 11 years ago. It was proposed that a final document incorporating an agreement on contacts between people be adopted in Bern. Unfortunately, this did not happen. The reason? The stand taken by the United States, which in fact prevented the adoption of this important document, already coordinated between the conference participants.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union took the decision to improve its legislation in light of the Bern draft document. We decided not to wait for the document to be finally approved, as the citizens of various countries will benefit from these decisions, as will the task of building and strengthening mutual understanding between peoples.

[Correspondent] To all appearances, the attitude taken by the U.S. delegation did not cause particular surprise. While setting itself up as "champion of absolutely everyone's rights," the United States shamelessly violates human rights -- both at home and abroad.

It is indicative, for example, that the United States still shows no desire to become a signatory to the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights.

[Samoshchenko] The Soviet Union ratified this pact in 1973, and this pact, as well as the Helsinki Final Act and the final document of the Madrid meeting, of course, are taken into consideration in Soviet legislation on the problem of contacts between people. What is more, in a number of cases we have gone further than the provisions made by the aforementioned documents. This has been done for the purpose of facilitating consideration of applications made by our own citizens and foreigners.

[Correspondent] Could you possibly go over some of the key addenda?

[Samoshchenko] First of all, I would like to make the point that deciding issues connected with contacts between people is based on the observance of an important principle -- that all citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of their provenance, social standing, property status, race, nationality, sex, education, language, or religious beliefs. This constitutes Point 20 of the Entry and Exit Regulations.

Second, the grounds for entering and leaving the USSR on private business are clearly defined. These are: reunions with family members, meetings with close relatives, marriages, visits to seriously sick relatives, visits to close relatives' places of burial, and the settlement of inheritance issues. Other valid reasons may also be considered.

Third, all international agreements concerning contacts between people are based on family relations. Point 24 states that consideration will be given to applications for reunions not only with a husband, wife, father, mother, son or daughter but also with a brother or sister, although, as is well known, brothers and sisters will not always be members of the applicant's family. We have even consciously gone further: If the person applying for exit has no family members in the USSR, his application may be considered on the presentation of an invitation from another relative.

And another point: The Bern draft document notes the need to speed up the consideration of applications and to simplify the processing procedure. The final document of the Madrid meeting states that in the case of family reunions, for example, consideration of applications usually takes 6 months. And Point 28 of the Regulations states: "Applications to temporarily enter or leave the USSR on private business shall be examined as quickly as possible and, as a rule, within no longer than 1 month, and within 3 days if the trip is in connection with a relative's serious illness or death. Applications for immigration to or emigration from the USSR shall be examined within 1 month." As you can see, we have gone considerably further than proposed in Bern and Madrid. And only in cases where the need for additional study of questions connected with an application arises may the period of consideration be extended to 6 months, but no longer. The applicant shall be informed of the results of the application and, should it be refused, of the reasons of the refusal. Incidentally, the legislation of Western countries far from always stipulates that the reasons for a decision be communicated. Here I would like to note that in the event of a second consideration of an application previously refused, previously submitted documents shall be taken into account -- in order to simplify the processing procedure -- on the condition, of course, that there have been no changes which could be of substantive importance for the examination of the application.

[Correspondent] There are also entry and exit restrictions, of course?

[Samoshchenko] Yes. Point 3, Article 12 of the International Pact on Civil and Political Rights refers to restrictions essential "for the protection of state security, public order, the health or morality of the population, or the rights and freedoms of others." The restrictions stated in our Regulations fully correspond to this pact's requirements.

[Correspondent] What is specifically stipulated?

[Samoshchenko] Point 25 of the Regulations states that Soviet citizens shall not be permitted to leave the USSR on private business in particular if they "are privy to state secrets or if there are other reasons of state security"; "if it damages the material rights and legitimate interests of other USSR citizens"; or "if there are legal grounds for instituting criminal proceedings against them."

It is important to stress that these restrictions apply only until the circumstances preventing the corresponding organs from permitting entry or exit no longer obtain. But as soon as these circumstances lose their force, shall we say, and the impediments are removed, the application may be reconsidered.

[Correspondent] Ivan Sergeyevich, where can one become acquainted with the full text of the addenda to the Regulations on Entering and Leaving the USSR?

[Samoshchenko] The text of the USSR Council of Ministers resolution is published in SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR No 31. The resolution will also be published in one of the forthcoming issues of the journal CHELOVEK I ZAKON.

'REFUSENIKS' COMMENT ON NEW EMIGRATION LAW

PM101244 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Dec 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "New Soviet Emigration Law Causes Anxiety"]

[Text] For the first time since he arrived in Israel 10 months ago, Anatoliy Shcharanskiy, the most famous refusenik, strongly attacked Israel's policy toward the USSR on Wednesday 3 December. According to J.-P. Langellier, our correspondent in Jerusalem, in a press conference organized in Jerusalem by the "Center For Information on Soviet Jews," Shcharanskiy and his friends accused the government of failing to react after the publication in Moscow of new legislation on emigration which they regard as "extremely dangerous."

Anatoliy Shcharanskiy regards this law as "a backward step." He called on the Israeli Government to make an "official protest to the Soviet authorities and to the United Nations."

In addition, Gerard Varennes, a member of the Committee of 15, a French human rights association, has sent us a letter in which he disputes the analysis of this new emigration law by Dominique Dhombres, our Moscow correspondent. We are publishing extensive excerpts from this letter below.

Drying Up the Source? [subhead]

Following a visit to Moscow organized by the Committee of 15, during which I was able to ask around 20 refuseniks for their views, it seems clear that any interpretation of the new law as increasing the opportunities for emigrating from the USSR would be very risky.... Not only does this law contain no practical innovations but it seems even more restrictive than the 1970 law and some additional decrees that followed...

For instance it is thought to be progress that the Department of Visas and Registration of Foreign Citizens is obliged by the new law to answer an application for emigration within 3 days in the case of a sick person, within 1 month in a normal case, and within 6 months at most in exceptional cases! This is not an innovation because this law merely enshrines the practice of the past 5 years.

The thing which must be emphasized is that the time taken is not the problem. It is the exit visa requirement which must be abolished because it is completely contrary to the pledges signed by the USSR relating to its citizens' freedom of residence and emigration in the framework of the Helsinki accords and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In addition, what is the use of a reduction in the time taken by the visa department to reply in the case of Vladimir Slepak whose emigration application has been turned down every year for 17 years; what use is it for Nahum Meiman, whose application has been turned down for 12 years, or for tens of thousands of othere who have been turned down for years?

However, the law is even more restrictive because it legalizes the restrictive practices of the past 5 years. In fact an invitation to emigrate to Israel sent by an Israeli relative of a Soviet Jew will henceforth only be acceptable if they are directly related (father or mother, son or daughter, brother or sister), whereas an uncle or a cousin could theoretically send such an invitation a few years ago.

In addition, only Soviet citizens registered as living at the same address by the local militia will be able to submit joint emigration applications to the visa department. When you know about the Soviet housing problems and the resulting separation of families, you realize that this law, which is theoretically designed to encourage the reunification of families, will merely exacerbate their division because if a family living at one address emigrates the grandmother or great uncle living elsewhere will no longer be able to follow them, as was the case in the past.

It would, therefore, be tragic if, as seems likely, this law tended to generalize the cynical behavior of recent years. Two living examples will make this clear.

When Ina Meiman, an elderly woman suffering from terminal cancer requiring treatment in the West which is not available in the USSR, applied to the visa department in December 1985 for a 90-day visa to enable her to receive treatment in the West, Mr Kuznetsov, head of the Moscow visa department, told her in less than 1 month: (em) "I cannot give you a tourist visa to visit the West because I know for a fact that you intend to visit the West for reasons other than tourism."

There is also the example of a couple who applied to the visa department for an emigration visa for the first time 6 months ago accompanied by an invitation from the husband's father to go to Israel. The refusal came less than 2 months later. In their usual verbal explanation, the authorities argued implacably that: "The emigration law was designed to unite families. However, you do not have any close enough relatives in Israel. In fact you cannot regard the person inviting you as a close enough relative because he abandoned you 15 years ago." The father involved was indeed allowed to emigrate 15 years ago...

Finally, this law maintains a slight chance of emigration only for Soviet Jews, Volga Germans, and some Armenians, in other words 1 percent of the Soviet population... This law has only one aim: to dry up the source of emigration.

MVD'S ZHURKIN CLEARS NAME OF TUVA OFFICIAL

PM101599 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Nov 86 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Yu. Zhurkin, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, under the rubric "Following Publication in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA": "'Aiming for the Wolf and Hitting the Roe Deer' -- 28 September 1986: Positively Assessed"]

[Text] The article "Aiming for the Wolf and Hitting the Deer," published on 28 September 1986 and dealing with the unsubstantiated institution of criminal proceedings against Tuva ASSR MVD staffer V.F. Zimnukhov and incorrect behavior by individual officials, was investigated in the course of an official visit there.

Militia Senior Lieutenant Viktor Fedorovich Zimnukhov, born 1949, not a party member, with more than 11 years of service in the internal affairs organs, worked from June 1984 as chief of the Tuva ASSR Piy-Khemskiy Rayispolkim Internal Affairs Department's isolation block for temporary detention. Under a republic MVD order he was assigned the functions of licensing system inspector between June 1984 and May 1985. His service assessment was positive and he repeatedly received commendations. He did extensive work to eradicate poaching in Piy-Khemskiy Rayon.

On 15 April 1986 the Tuva ASSR Prosecutor's Office instituted criminal proceedings against V.F. Zimnukhov under the RSFSR Criminal Code, Article 136 (breaching the inviolability of citizens' residence), Article 171 Paragraph 1 (exceeding power and official authority), and Article 218 Paragraph 1 (illegal carrying, possession, acquisition, manufacture, or sale of weapons). The criminal proceedings were instituted on the basis of citizens' complaints, received by the republic prosecutor via Piy-Khemskiy CPSU Raykom, that Zimnukhov had conducted illegal searches of their homes.

It was established in the course of the investigation that the majority of complaints had either previously or currently had administrative or criminal proceedings instituted against them for poaching or for illegal possession or carrying of firearms. V.F. Zimnukhov had taken part in the investigation of several of these cases, and this provided the citizens in question with an opportunity to address complaints.

V.F. Zimnukhov was found not guilty on all filed charges when the case material was examined at court session on 29 August 1986. He still continues to perform his duties, and his service assessment is positive.

Militia Lieutenant V.A. Khorunzhin, senior station inspector of militia in the Piy-Khemskiy Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department, who was mentioned in the article, was dismissed from the internal affairs organs in February 1985 for violations of hunting regulations and illegal possession of rifled weapons. The Piy-Khemskiy Rayon People's Court gave him a suspended sentence of 1 year's imprisonment.

As regards the instances of incorrect behavior by Comrade Chikhachev, first secretary of Piy-Khemskiy party raykom, and Comrade Shushenachev, deputy chairman of the rayispolkom, cited in the article, the Tuva ASSR MVD reports that the question of their responsibility will be examined by the CPSU Obkom Bureau in November 1986.

Yu. I. Ignatysh, former Tuva ASSR deputy minister of internal affairs, who assisted in covering up the fact that homemade rifled weapons had been confiscated from Chikhachev, was dismissed from the internal affairs organs on 10 September 1985.

The article "Aiming for the Wolf and Hitting the Deer" was discussed by a Tuva ASSR MVD Collegium session on 3 October 1986. The facts it contained and its criticism of militia organs were recognized as correct. The collegium outlined a series of measures aimed at preventing breaches of legality and hunting rules and other violations of the law by militia personnel.

The USSR MVD deem it possible to endorse the measures that have been taken.

VLASOV NOTES MVD 'RESTRUCTURING' IN GEORGIA

LD111540 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 2

["To Intensify Struggle Against Violations of the Law" -- ZARYA VOSTOKA headline]

[Text] Lieutenant General A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, has visited Georgia. He was briefed on the work of the internal affairs organs of the republic and the situation in the region, talked to the ministry's senior personnel, was in rayon subdivisions of the internal affairs bodies and at the firefighting technological exhibition of the Fire Protection Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The minister noted that the local law enforcement organs carry out certain work in eradicating such ugly phenomena as nonlabor incomes, bribe taking, theft of socialist property and private property of citizens, drunkenness and alcoholism, drug addiction, and parasitism.

At the same time, A.V. Vlasov stressed the necessity to intensify struggle against violations of the law along the entire front and improve its forms and methods. He focused attention on the problems of erecting a solid barrier in front of small-scale embezzlement, which inflicts huge material and moral harm. In places where it exists there is no discipline and order. But labor collectives, public organizations and administrative bodies sometimes do not see serious violations behind small-scale embezzlement.

It was noted that in the course of the current restructuring of the internal affairs organs' work, paramount attention should be paid to the enhancement of the effectiveness and responsibility of local militiamen in establishing exemplary public order. They are in direct contact with the population of their districts, and the effectiveness of the entire Soviet militia's work depends on the contribution of this linking component. That is why their prestige should be heightened and optimal conditions for their qualitative work created.

In order to solve successfully the tasks set, one has to establish cooperation not only between different services of the Ministry of Internal Affairs but with the public as well.

In this connection, the experience of the Georgian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs' Institute of Public Opinion deserves attention. A.V. Vlasov learned about the research of Georgian scientists on problems of fighting juvenile crime and the activity of the personnel of higher education establishments of the republic directed toward the prevention of facts of law violation among students. [paragraph continues]

The participation of mass media in forming public opinion and creating an atmosphere of intolerance toward all sorts of negative phenomena was highly evaluated. In particular regular information given to the population of the republic about meetings [skhody] where those who broke the law were universally condemned, can be a powerful lever of prevention.

The minister noted the importance of spreading the republic's experience in studying public opinion throughout the bodies of the country's internal affairs system. That is the only way, the necessary condition -- openness -- in which the work of the guardians of socialist law can be fulfilled.

A.V. Vlasov met Comrades D.I. Patiashvili, B.V. Nikolskiy, and O.Ye. Cherkeziya. An interesting conversation on the ways to galvanize the work of the bodies of internal affairs of the republic in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress and the demands of the party course toward acceleration and activity in all spheres of life has taken place. The importance of party leadership over the entire system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was stressed.

DISSIDENT WRITER MARCHENKO DIES IN PRISON

AU091929 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 9 (AFP) -- The Soviet dissident writer Anatoliy Marchenko has died in prison where he was serving a 10-year sentence for "anti-Soviet" activities, his wife's friends here said. He was 48 years old.

Mr. Marchenko's wife Larisa Bogoraz received an official telegramme announcing his death Tuesday, and she immediately went to Chistopol prison, 600 kilometers (370 miles) east of Moscow, where her husband had been sentenced to 10 years of hard labour, the sources said.

The dissident, whose works include a book published in the West, had been sentenced for taking part in or encouraging "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation."

Mr. Marchenko was weak, had been tortured and his hearing aid had been removed, leaving him completely deaf, a year ago when he was transferred from a camp in Perm, in the northeast of the country, to Chistopol, according to another Soviet dissident writer, Lev Kopelev, living in Cologne.

Foreign Ministry Comments

AU101513 Paris AFP in English 1503 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow, Dec 10 (AFP) -- Imprisoned Soviet dissident writer Anatoliy Marchenko died of a stroke after a long illness, the Soviet Foreign Ministry said here Wednesday. He was 48.

Ministry deputy spokesman Boris Pyadyshev only said, in answer to a question at a news conference called for Human Rights Day, that "Anatoliy Marchenko, born in 1938, died of a stroke in hospital, after a long natural illness."

A co-founder of the independent Interprofessional Workers Free Trade Union, Mr. Marchenko was serving a 10-year sentence of hard labour for "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation" since 1981. His works include a book published in the West.

Soviet dissidents and friends of Mr. Marchenko's widow had announced the death Tuesday and said he was the sixth dissident known to have died in detention since Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in March, 1985, and the second one this year.

In Cologne, West Germany, exiled Soviet dissident writer Lev Kopelev said Mr. Marchenko had been tortured and that his hearing aid had been removed a year ago, leaving him completely deaf.

Dissident Ukrainian poet Irina Ratuchinskaya, herself released from prison on the eve of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting at Reykjavik last October 9, said Mr. Marchenko had been slowly murdered during the last 18 years.

She also said Soviet authorities were still refusing her an exit visa to join her husband in Britain and receive medical treatment there.

Western 'Concoctions' Denied

LD111546 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 11 TASS -- All manner of concoctions have been spread in the West lately over the death of Soviet citizen Anatoliy Marchenko convicted and sentenced for a criminal offense.

A TASS correspondent contacted the Public Health Ministry of the USSR and was told that Marchenko had died of cardiopulmonary insufficiency, a pulmonary edema. there are no grounds for claiming that Marchenko was fasting.

According to the wish of his wife Bogoraz-Brukhman, a funeral service for Marchenko was performed in a Russian Orthodox church.

Despite the fact that he was serving a term for a criminal offense, he was offered a possibility to leave the USSR, but he declined.

COAL INDUSTRY TU CONGRESS HOLDS 'FRANK' DISCUSSION

LD101801 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] The delegates of the Congress of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union which closed in Moscow today have defined the main tasks for workers in the sector as successfully fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the 12th 5-year Plan and creating a stable base for shock work from the first days of 1987.

In the account report of Comrade Srebnyy, the trade union's Central Committee chairman, and in the speeches, a comprehensive analysis was given of the work done by the trade union's organizations. Certain aspects of the organization of socialist competition were subjected to severe criticism. A frank conversation took place at the congress on the further improvement of the working people's work, living, and leisure conditions. The delegates focused much attention on criticism of deficiencies in dealing with the housing problem, in ensuring the working collectives are supplied with preschool establishments cultural, and social amenities.

The delegates spoke of some other omissions in the activity of the trade union's organizations and indicated specific ways of dealing more militantly with production and social tasks. Changes were introduced into the trade union's charter.

Taking part in the work of the congress were AUCCTU chairman Comrade Shalayev, Comrade Yastrebov, head of a CPSU department, and Comrade Shchadov, USSR minister of the coal industry.

GEORGIAN TRANSPORT TU DEBATES PROBLEMS

PM101015 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Nov 86 p 2

[Own correspondent O. Chikhladze report under the rubric "Reports and Elections in the Trade Unions": "Do Not Wait for Something to Happen, Act!"]

[Excerpts] The interest with which the delegates of the Georgian republic conference of the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union awaited the report was quite understandable. A complex situation had developed in the sector. On the one hand, the motor transport workers had exceeded the target for the last 5-year plan and had also started the new 5-year plan quite well. On the other hand, a negative atmosphere reigned both in the republic Ministry of the Automotive Industry and at enterprises under its jurisdiction. The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee had discussed the ministry's style and methods of work and noted that the decisions which it adopts are sometimes vague and thus do not lend themselves to verification, and that offenses and bribe-taking among automotive industry workers are increasing with every passing year. The extortion of bribes when allocating jobs, new cars, repair services, and new so-called "advantageous" routes is widespread.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee came to the conclusion that the restructuring in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry was purely formal.

When I. Kakashvili, chairman of the republic committee of the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union, mounted the rostrum to deliver the report, it became clear that the audience was checking every theme, every word against the principled party assessment of the work of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

He logically and consistently summed up the work done in the period between the elections. But, most importantly, a critical approach and a desire to outline ways of solving the problems which had accumulated in the production and moral and psychological spheres were evident in the report. Citing facts, the speaker pointed out that the increase in overtime was unjustified, that working conditions at many enterprises are open to criticism, that the two ministries -- automotive industry and highways -- only have one sanatorium and preventive medicine center with 25 beds, and that extortion and bribery are rife at enterprises.

The audience shared the speaker's indignation, but they wanted to hear names. They wanted to know who was punished for what, who would have to answer before the law. They wanted a specific analysis and specific, well thought-out proposals as to how the situation can be changed. However, the openness and the apparently critical character of the report were accompanied by conclusions which were simply too general in nature. And so the delegates failed to obtain an answer to many pressing questions. [passage omitted]

One of the sore points affecting the whole system of road transportation is the widespread conveyance of passengers without issuing them with tickets and the acquisition of unearned income. Slogans alone will not rectify this situation. Will stricter checks by inspectors? Yes, of course, but that alone is not the solution. It is necessary to simultaneously make vigorous efforts to improve production organization and introduce progressive methods. [passage omitted]

The debate touched on the need to change the moral atmosphere. Speakers emphasized that without direct, vigorous intervention by trade union committees the moral and psychological climate cannot be improved. And, consequently, it is time for the republic trade union committee, too, to focus its work directly on labor collectives, shops, and teams. [passage omitted]

V. Vadachkoriya, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers, B. Barsukov, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Transport and Communications Section, and officials of the republic Trade Union Council and the Motor Transport and Highway Workers Union Central Committee took part in the conference.

DETAILS OF AZERBAIJAN GRES FIRE REPORTED

PM101527 Moscow IZVESTIA in Russian 3 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Report by own correspondent R. Talyshinskiy: "Emergency: Following a Short Circuit"]

[Text] Baku -- At 0650 on 21 November the Azerbaijan GRES was disconnected from the integrate power grid because of an emergency: A fire had broken out at the station. Not just neighboring cities and settlements, but the whole region found itself in a rather difficult situation.

The emergency had crept up on them; the seat of the problem and the true scale of it not becoming evident until the final moments. At 0300 the electric feed pump started to falter and the first power unit had to be shut down. At 0530, when they were in the process of starting the unit up again, it was found that the turbogenerator bearing was smoking. Within 3 minutes the fire-fighting team was on the spot and had started work. But its chief, Lieutenant E. Usubov, considered that they did not have the manpower to handle it. He phoned for reinforcements. On arrival the extra fire-fighting personnel found cables and the insulation of the steam pipes burning beneath the first power unit.

A few minutes later the fire had apparently been extinguished, but the real conflagration was yet to begin. A cable had caught fire following a series of short circuits in the switchgear units; finally, when the reserve transformer, which provides for the station's own needs, went out of action, they cut out. The fire pump station cut out and the pressure dropped in the external and internal fire mains. The 1.5 million kilowatt GRES was unable to light its own machine room. That was the situation.

Already 11 fire engines -- all that the city could muster -- were standing in the area outside the entrance to the main bulding. But it was obvious that they would not be able to cope. The fire was spreading along the cables from the switchgear, linking up with all the station's vital centers, to the central control panel, to the third, fourth, and fifth power units, and to the sixth, which was just about to be commissioned. [paragraph continues]

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Beyond it was the roof of the main building, a "layer cake" of iron, polystyrene foam, and roofing felt.

Here is what Major A. Magerramov, chief of the Mingechaur fire department, said:

"No way could we wait for sunrise. The lighting in the machine room was not working. Because of the smoke, visibility was down to a few feet. You had to feel your way up staircases and along landings. When the air heater in the fourth power unit caught fire it proved impossible to get a vehicle up close to it. It was necessary to approach it form above, cut a hole, and pour the foam through the hole onto the fire. There was a moment when the flames were half a meter away from an enormous turbine oil tank. The cable insulation was giving off poisonous fumes; it was hard to breathe, but all the station maintenance personnel remained in the machine room, no one wanted to leave."

It took only 15 minutes to set up a special medical center in the administrative building. Everyone leaving the machine room was given assistance. To save time, the fire engines started taking water from the station canal. But there was a shortage of water and engines. By 0700 a conflagration was raging.

At 0710 the first fire engine arrived from the nearest rayon center to Mingechaur. Engines continued to arrive at intervals of 2-3 minutes. It was then reported from Baku that a group of specialists at extinguishing particularly difficult fires was flying in. The station was unable to use power for its own needs: The automatic system which was supposed to operate in an emergency had cut out. The gas and fuel had to be shut off manually. It was hard to say where the fire would go next. If it were to reach the turbines the situation would be even worse.

At 0730 an area of 1,200 square meters was still ablaze. The emergency headquarters was under immense pressure. It was Friday, so all services, organizations, and enterprises in Baku and other cities had to be given advance warning of what kind and approximately what amount of assistance would be required over the weekend.

By 0800 the fire had been localized. It was still present in the cable galleries, but it was clear that the fire would not reach the third, fourth, and fifth power units and the area where the sixth was being installed. In the first and second units they managed to keep the fire away from the turbines, generators, and step-up transformers -- all the main power equipment.

In the afternoon the station was visited by K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, G.N. Seidov, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and by a USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification commission.

By 1130 the fire was vanquished. A specialized team of toxicologists flew in from Baku. The fire fighters had done their work, now it was the doctors' turn. There was a dense wall of impenetrable black smoke at the entrance to the machine room. Everyone had assembled in the open space outside the entrance. But the special unit dealing with gas and fumes, led by A. Yusifov, spent a further 2 hours meticulously searching the main building over an area of 20,000 square meters for casualties. The rescuers did not find anyone.

Together with the black smoke from the fire there came rumors: "The station has burned down." It has not burned down, but exploded!" "Some 1,500 people have been killed." Everyone has been poisoned." The juiciest news came from people who had never even been to the GRES.

In fact the fire fighters saved the station and the people. But that was only the first stage of the emergency operation. The GRES, the biggest in the Transcaucasus integrated power grid, was still at a standstill. As soon as it went out of action power began to be transferred from stations in the North Caucasus and the Ukraine, but it was not possible to fully compensate for the lack of power. Industrial enterprises had to limit their consumption. Republican television broadcasts were even curtailed. As soon as the emergency was announced, instruments registered a sharp drop in electricity consumption in homes; people were doing their utmost to help.

A.F. Diyakov, USSR deputy minister of power and electrification and chairman of the ministry's commission to deal with the emergency, reported:

Everything that occurred directly before the event is now being carefully studied by the commission and we will be able to say what caused the fire later. The station maintenance personnel and everyone taking part in the recovery work have acted truly selflessly. First of all, it was necessary to enable the station to use power itself, to resurrect its internal services. This was the most difficult part. Every bit of equipment, all the pumps, ventilators, and lubrication systems had to be carefully checked. Everything was done quickly, but with great care. The machine room was completely flooded with water following the fire. To get the station operating again the people had to work around the clock.

The second job was to prepare the GRES for connecting up with the integrated power grid. It took 2 days to check all the protection facilities -- any fault could have caused a system-wide emergency. At the moment, we are busy cleaning out the machine room and starting up the power units.

The first to start up was the fifth power unit, at 0200 on 26 November.

Teams from the country's major GRESes -- Stavropol, Kostroma, Konakovo, Central Urals, and Ryazan -- are helping to eliminate the consequences of the accident at Mingechaur. Plants of the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry have received urgent order for the manufacture of equipment for the Azerbaijan GRES, which will start arriving at Mingechaur at the beginning of December.

The city headquarters is operating around the clock at the station. The people who came to Mingechaur at short notice from all over the country (there were nearly 1,500 of them working here at the moment) were promptly given accommodations and provided with all the amenities possible in the circumstances.

Construction of the sixth power unit is continuing. Installation work was only held up for a few hours while the construction workers fought the fire with the fire fighters and maintenance personnel. The date the new power unit is due to be commissioned remains the same -- 22 December.

The third power unit has started to generate power. And finally, the latest news from the station: The fourth power unit started operating at 0018 on 1 December.

WESTERN JOURNALISTS ARRIVE TO VIEW CHERNOBYL

LD111643 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 11 Dec 86

[Text] Kiev December 11 TASS -- A group of correspondents from the USA, Britain and Japan, accredited to the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, arrived in the capital of the Ukraine today to acquaint themselves with the work done by party and local government bodies to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl atomic power station accident. The correspondents represent the American newspapers NEW YORK TIMES and CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the British newspaper TIMES, the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI as well as NBC television company of the USA.

The journalists left today for villages where people from the Chernobyl zone have been evacuated.

Their program includes meetings with these people, talks with representatives of local authorities, firemen and bus drivers who took part in evacuating the populatiom. The correspondents will be also received at the Health Ministry of the Ukraine and the executive committee of the Kiev city soviet.

CHERNOBYL SARCOPHAGUS BUILT,'CAREFULLY' MONITORED

AU101750 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 6 Dec 86 p 2

[Report by A. Sokol, PRAVDA UKRAINY correspondent: "Protecting a Giant -- Chernobyl Today"]

[Text] Power block No 4 -- or rather its radioactive ruin -- has been covered up. The sight is impressive. Its full size can only be appreciated from a helicopter.

Since the idea of this engineering complex was barely conceived, the term 'sarcophagus' has firmly stuck to it. But this is not a crypt. Behind the concrete and the lead, behind the structures weighing many tons, there is nuclear fuel. Each time one thinks about it, the question arises: "What does this fuel represent? How might it behave?"

Since the accident, the wrecked reactor has been a focus of anxiety. The best minds have been working to tame the atoms which broke loose. In their continuous flights to the reactor, helicopters dropped sand, clay, boron, dolomite, limestone, and lead. They dropped more than 4,000 metric tons of cargo. Time has confirmed the correctness of these measures.

"Protective materials dropped on the reactor," Academician V.A. Legasov, first deputy director of the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute, said, "in May acted as filters and temperature stabilizers. They are very important even today. They divert, sort of 'disperse' heat, and this simplifies things. Since the release of heat is subsiding, in the future even the compulsory ventilation may prove to be superfluous."

V.A. Legasov, who was in Chernobyl immediately after the accident, visited the site when the elimination of the effects of the accident was in progress, and he arrived to see its concluding stage. He pointed out that covering up the ruin had not substantially affected the temperature of the wrecked reactor. [paragraph continues]

The radiation situation, the academician emphasized, has proved to be significantly better than that assumed in the plans.

"And yet the fragments of the reactor are still active," I told him. "Consequently, there must also be the symptoms of this activity."

"Certainly," Valeriy Alekseyevich answered. "The ruined reactor is not a heap of construction fragments. They contain radioactive materials. The objective of the power block's preservation was precisely to cover them up. This was point one. Point two is that there are possible -- for example, physiochemical -- processes. This does not mean that they will occur without fail, but such a possibility does exist. This possibility -- and this has be be emphasized -- does not imply any danger. And besides, there is a protection: A ventilation system has been installed..."

Ventilation is a point apart.

The press has already reported that it was proposed in six versions. To be more precise, the specialists say that were even more versions. This is always the case when a new project is under construction. The selected version was the best and most reliable. It was worked out with the participation of an insitution as prestigious as the I.V. Kurchatov Atomic Energy Institute which guided, consulted, and controlled the work.

The enormous and deep box for ventilation machinery is as big as a flat-roofed two-story house. It has been located beyond the bounds of the wrecked block. Man has no access to it. The specialists presume that, after some time, there will be some accessible spots. But today the grey-metallic cubicle stands apart. It appeared as early as August. Its characteristic hum vibrating in a large tube has stuck in my memory. At that time it was running empty. Meanwhile the sarcophagus was covered up, and ventilation machinery was carefully tested. Tests for effectiveness and reliability were up to the highest standards.

The ventilation system has a double function. The first and main function is to purify the released air of dust and gases; the second is to draw the air from outside for cooling purposes. As has been said, the system may prove to be superfluous, as was the case of the cooling for the concrete "pillow" created under the reactor.

The system was turned on when the covering-up operations were still in progress. The builders installing the last structural parts solemnly asked each other on that day: "So then, it begins at 1900?" They were nervous. The great moment was nearing. The moment was also important for those who controlled the start-up.

"The ventilation was put into operation carefully, with precautions," A.A. Blitskiy, deputy chief engineer at the burial project, said. "Not because of the fear, not at all. The point was to avoid any error. And we succeeded. The released air proved to be excellent -- it far exceeded the sanitary norms set for purity."

At last the system was in operation, and it has been working around the clock ever since.

All parts of the sarcophagus, which are of interest for the specialists, are under the control of instruments. Sensors collect information even from spots inaccessible to man. They were placed by remote control. The following fact is characteristic of the extensive control and measuring network: It took 40 kilometers of cables to lay it. Incoming data are being immediately analyzed. A computer has been provided to process these data. The control system is capable of registering even the slightest changes.

The preserved power block, V.A. Legasov said, is absolutely safe. Servicing it cannot be compared with the complex running of an operating reactor whose processes are very quick. But the scientist emphasized: It is to be borne in mind, however, that this structure shelters nuclear fuel and many materials. It is necessary to watch it. Warning instruments are insufficient for this purpose. Yet, running the burial vault, the academician concluded, is not complicated; it is simple.

The only thing needed for this purpose is surveillance.

An appropriate servicing shop has already been created within the AES. It is called the reactor shop. This name has not been given by chance. It shows the importance of the work performed by that subunit. Discipline in the collective is strict, and the watch kept by its goes on around the clock.

TRIAL 8-DAY CENSUS BEGINS 10 DECEMBER

LD100810 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 10 Dec 86

[Text] Moscow December 10 TASS -- A limited eight-day census began in the Soviet Union today as a trial run for a nationwide one slated for January 1989.

The current effort will cover some three-tenths of one per cent of the overall population, or around 800,000 people.

The last of the six general censuses, taken about once in ten years, was in January 1979. The country's population has since grown to 281 million.

The 1989 census will cover all the people's housing conditions.

BLIZZARDS, STORMS HIT NORTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

LD091433 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Dec 86

[Text] Blizzards and storms have marked the coming of winter in many regions of northern Kazakhstan. Over to our correspondent, Vladimir Lyashko:

[Lyashko] Three strong cyclones one after the other have crossed our area in the last few days. Wind speeds reached 30 meters per second, at times as much as 50 meters per second. Weather like this would normally be seen at end of winter in the south; for this to occur at the beginning of December is rare. The blizzards that broke over Tselinograd clearly demonstrated how the town authorities had prepared for the winter. The small and not entirely efficient street clearing service failed to clear the snow away. As a result the municipal transportation timetable collapsed, many were late for work, and other services -- let's say, for instance, the first aid service -- found it difficult to work under such conditions. A good many problems fell to the power engineers. As for the heating networks, they did pass the test and the town was kept continuously supplied with heat. However, the town's electricity network service was urgently obliged to set up extra teams and to correct faults that cropped up one after the other. Even so, the apartments of many Tselinograd residents were without electricity for a long time during these days of blizzards. As we were told at the town soviet, the State Automobile Inspectorate, th gas network breakdown service, trade and amenity enterprises and medical establishments did work efficiently during the bad weather.

EARLY DECEMBER WEATHER, CROP STATUS REPORTED

PM111015 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Dec 86 p 1

[Agrometeorologist L. Platonova report: "Weather and Crops. The USSR Hydrometeorology Center Reports"]

[Text] The weather in the European part of the country is characterized by enormous contrasts. It was warm in its northwest part, where the air temperature over the 10-day period was 1-4 degrees, and in the Baltic and Northwest Regions 6-7 degrees, above the long-term average figures. On certain days when the maximum air temperature in the Baltic Region, Belorussia, the Northwest Region, and also the western part of the Ukraine and Moldavia reached 8-13 degrees above zero, a slight growth was observed in the winter grain crops and perennial grass sowings.

In the southeast of the country's European area it was cold toward the beginning of December. The average air temperature for the 10-day period in Rostov Oblast, the Volga Region, and the southern half of the Ural Region was 5-11 degrees, and in the eastern Ukraine and Central Chernozem Region, Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, and the north Caucasus autonomous republics 2-4 degrees below the long-term average. In the northern half of the Volga Region and in the southern half of the Urals, where the frosts were most severe, the snow covering winter grain crops was more than 10 cm deep and the minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth remained within the limits of minus 8 to minus 2 degrees, and in places in Orenburg Oblast down to minus 11 degrees.

In the Northern and Central Regions and in the Western Volga-Vyatka Region the temperature dropped sharply. The depth of the snow cover in the fields here did not exceed 3 cm. The soil was frozen to a depth of 15-30 cm. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth of winter grain crops remained within the limits of 5-2 degrees below zero.

In the north of Tyumen and Omsk and most of Novosibirsk, Kemerovo, and Tomsk Oblasts the snow covering the fields was mainly 10-15 cm deep. The minimum soil temperature at tillering node depth of winter grain crops remained within the limits of 4-9, and in places down to 15 degrees below zero.

In Kazakhstan the weather remained cold. In the Central Asian republics after the frosts it became warm and the day temperature at the end of the 10-day period reached 8-18 degrees above zero. Vegetation resumed in winter grain crops.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES STOCKRAISING PERFORMANCE

PM101109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Dec 86 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Winter Comes to the Stock Units"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that livestock and poultry purchases during the first 11 months amounted to 18,413,000 metric tons, which represents 97 percent of the plan. Compared with last year, purchases have increased by 7 percent and the quantities purchased from the population have increased by 8 percent. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes have sold 67,582,000 metric tons of milk, or 99.99 percent of the plan. This is a 5-percent growth over last year. [paragraph continues]

Egg purchases amounted to 49,557 million eggs -- 101 percent of the plan, a 6-percent growth over last year.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Belorussia, Azerbaijan, and the RSFSR achieved the highest growth in livestock and poultry production and purchases. One cannot fail to remark on the serious efforts being made by stockmen in Kazakhstan and Kirghizia. There are noticeable changes for the better. But the lag that was allowed to build up over the preceding years is too great. This is why, despite the high growth in meat purchases, the percentage of annual plan fulfillment there is the lowest among union republics.

A similar situation prevails in Uzbekistan as regards milk purchases. Milk sales to the state by kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased by more than 12 percent in comparison with last year, and yet the republic's farms will most likely fail once more to cope with the plan. Success requires a genuine breakthrough along all avenues of the sector's development, and primarily along the avenue of its intensification. [passage omitted]

Belorussia's stockmen have achieved stable growth of livestock productivity in the last few years. No one there seems to doubt now that the end of the 5-year plan the republic's stock units will have reached an average milk yield of 3,500-4,000 kg. During the first 11 months every cow produced an additional quantity of more than 200 kg. Specialists estimate that the growth over the year will be at least 250 kg. The average milk yield will thus reach about 2,750 kg. The republic's farmers have never before achieved such productivity.

As we can see, however, quite a distance still remains to be covered before the desired goal is reached. However, cow productivity fell on 184 farms in January-October and gross milk production fell on 347 farms. Weight gains by animals for fattening fell on one farm out of every three. And the winter is still to come.

Stockmen in Georgia, the Baltic republics, Moldavia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Armenia, and the Ukraine, where the growth rate for milk sales is lower than the average for the country, can hardly feel satisfied.

The rate is just above the union average -- 5.4 percent -- on farms in the RSFSR. Moreover, the amount represented by every percentage point is particularly large here -- about 350,000 metric tons. This means that it is particularly important to work in such a fashion as not to lose even one-tenth of such a weighty percentage point.

It must be mentioned that the current addition to milk yields and purchases has been obtained from a smaller cow herd than last year. This is a true indication of transition to intensive methods of running the sector. But farms in a number of RSFSR oblasts, and in the Central Region in particular, have evidently perceived the task of production intensification as an order to reduce head counts. The result is that both the number of cows and the output of milk have fallen. [passage omitted]

SOKOLOV WRITES ON ZHUKOV BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

PM041500 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 86 First Edition p 3

[Article by USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov under the rubric "On the 90th Anniversary of the Birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov": "A Life Dedicated to the Motherland"]

[Text] Our party has always attached great significance to training military cadres devoted to the revolution. When V.I. Lenin said that "any revolution is only worth something if it can defend itself," he had in mind both the military organization of the proletariat in general and the task of training cadres to give a perfect knowledge of military matters and the ability to take up arms in defense of the gains of the revolution.

Revolutionary practice has shown that our people are an inexhaustible source of men with military talent, capable of heading the army of victorious workers and peasants and coping successfully with the tasks of the armed defense of the socialist motherland. From among their number, the party has raised and tempered a brilliant pleiad of commanders and political workers. Many of them became major military leaders.

One of these talented, outstanding military leaders was Marshal of the Soviet Union Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov. He devoted all his life, holding nothing back, to service of the socialist motherland and to the cause of its armed defense.

His exceptional personality as a proletarian military leader did not arise of its own accord, but was objectively the product of Soviet reality and the result of the party's concern for military cadres, and it became a component of our heroic armed forces.

Springing from the very roots of the Russian working people, G.K. Zhukov preserved all his life the characteristics of a selfless patriot of the fatherland. As early as the years of World War I, when at the front, he distinguished himself by his exceptional combat qualities and will. With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he rose immediately and unswervingly to the defense of its gains and volunteered to joint the newly created Red Army. In 1919 Georgiy Zhukov became a member of the Communist Party, with which he consciously associated his fate, remaining unshakeably true to its great cause throughout his life. "My highest title," he said in his declining years, "was and is, in my view, the title of Bolshevik and Communist of more than 50 years' standing. I owe all my services and achievements above all to our party, which painstakingly raised me, promoted me to command posts, and taught me sternly and impartially so that I could continue onward and upward..."

The military leader's military career was exceptionally rich. The Civil War years were years of fighting against the White Cossacks of the Urals and the forces of Denikin and Wrangel, and the elimination of the Antonov rebellion. For his courage and valor, he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner. The years of peaceful socialist building were a time of active participation in the creation of a new type of army. Zhukov combined his service in command posts with sustained, persistent study: In 1925 he completed a cavalry command staff improvement course, and in 1930 an academic course for the training of top commanding officers. His skill as a commanding officer of the new type gradually grew.

G.K. Zhukov was constantly engaged in improving his political, military-theoretical, and technical knowledge. It is well known that he carefully studied the latest military literature from our country and from abroad, mastered the legacy of the great Russian military leaders and the works of Red Army leaders and theorists, and gave much thought to the new problems of military art and questions of building and training the Red Army.

As a rule, the units and formations which he headed achieved high indicators year after year in training and service. The higher Zhukov climbed up the ladder of service, holding higher and higher command posts, the more exacting he was toward himself as a military leader. A high sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of party and service duty in every post entrusted to him -- that was part of Zhukov's character. Possessing an exceptionally great capacity for work, he toiled selflessly, devoting himself wholeheartedly to the cause, and was exacting toward himself and his subordinates and intolerant of any kind of manifestation of poor performance, lack of conscientiousness, or other faults detrimental to the interests of the service. He was especially strict and exacting at exercises, which he always strove to render as similar as possible to the conditions of real combat. All this enabled G.K. Zhukov to develop an original, bold form of operational and strategic thought and gave him the opportunity to comprehend profoundly and foresee the features of the approaching war. His firm character and exceptional organizational qualities and will made themselves felt in the very first severe combat tests.

Many such tests fell to his lot.

In 1939 the Japanese militarists attacked friendly Mongolia in the region of Halhin Gol. G.K. Zhukov, as one of the most capable commanding officers, was entrusted with heading the army group of Soviet forces in Mongolia. Under his leadership our troops, together with units of the fraternal Mongolian Army, carried out a bold operation to surround and destroy the invading grouping of the aggressor's forces. In this operation he was already demonstrating the ability to comprehend profoundly the enemy's intention, think creatively, and find ways of acting that were unexpected to the enemy and ultimately led to the successful fulfillment of the combat tasks.

In the prewar years G.K. Zhukov commanded the troops of the Kiev Special Military District, and not long before fascist Germany's invasion of our country he was appointed chief of the General Staff and USSR deputy people's commissar of defense. Everywhere he was distinguished by his exceptional conscientiousness, great energy, and high sense of responsibility in fulfilling party directives to strengthen the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Georgiy Konstantinovich's remarkable qualities as a military leader were manifested particularly clearly in the years of the Great Patriotic War. From the very first days of the war he was a member of the Supreme High Command General Headquarters, and from August 1942 he was USSR first deputy people's commissar of defense and deputy supreme commander in chief. The party and government repeatedly sent him into the most difficult, crucial sectors of the struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors.

As representative of General Headquarters, together with the Southwest Front command, in the very first days of the war he organized a counterstrike in the region of Brody against Kleist's tank grouping which had broken through. In August-September 1941 G.K. Zhukov commanded the troops of the Reserve Front, who carried out the first successful offensive operation in the war, routing a crack grouping of fascist German troops in the Yelnya region.

In the face of the terrible danger hanging over Leningrad, Zhukov was appointed commander of the Leningrad Front. Together with the front's military council and the city party organization, he was able rapidly to adopt energetic measures to organize the enemy's rebuff. As a result the enemy was stopped and the Leningrad Front was stabilized.

In October 1941 G.K. Zhukov became head of the Western Front. At that time the fascist command launched a new, wide offensive on Moscow. The troops of the Western Front, in heavy defensive fighting, exhausted the numerically superior enemy, held back his onslaught, and then, together with the neighboring fronts, went into the counteroffensive and pushed the enemy back 100-250 km. The routing of the fascist troops at Moscow was the first major defeat for the Hitlerites in World War II, and was to be one of the Red Army's outstanding victories during the Great Patriotic War. It was achieved by the Soviet people in a very severe struggle. It was no accident that the illustrious military leader regarded the battle of Moscow as, for him, the most memorable battle in the entire war.

In August 1942 the fascist German aggressors were pushing toward Stalingrad and the Caucasus. The enemy had to be stopped at all costs. The situation in the south was developing extremely unfavorably. As deputy supreme commander in chief, Zhukov was sent to Stalingrad. The measures adopted by General Headquarters stabilized the situation, and then G.K. Zhukov, together with A.M. Vasilevskiy and the front commanders, worked out a plan for a bold strategic operation to surround and destroy the 330,000-strong grouping of fascist troops at Stalingrad. The plan was approved and adopted by the Supreme High Command General Headquarters and brilliantly put into practice by the troops of the Stalingrad, Don, and Southwest Fronts.

In 1943-1944, on the instructions of General Headquarters, G.K. Zhukov coordinated the actions of the fronts in breaking the blockade of Leningrad, in the battles of Kursk and the Dnepr, and in the Belorussian strategic operation, and headed the troops of the 1st Ukrainian Front. As always, his actions were marked by a high sense of responsibility for the task in hand and resolute, wise ideas.

In the final stage of the war the marshal commanded the troops of the 1st Belorussian Front, active in the main strategic salient. In the Vistula-Oder operation the troops of this front, together with the neighboring fronts, routed one of the biggest fascist German groupings and entered German's territory. In the course of the Berlin operation the troops of the 1st Belorussian Front, in collaboration with the troops of the 1st Ukrainian and 2d Belorussian Fronts, took the capital of the Third Reich -- Berlin.

After the routing of fascism G.K. Zhukov was entrusted with a lofty mission: on behalf and on the instructions of the Soviet Supreme High Command, together with representatives of the command of the allied countries, to receive the surrender of fascist Germany's armed forces.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945" stresses that the main sources of the great victory were the advantages of our social, economic, and state system, and Marxist-Leninist ideology, along with the superiority of Soviet military science and military art and the high standard of strategic leadership and combat skill of military cadres. In this light it is clear that Marshal Zhukov made a great personal contribution to the development of Soviet military art, relying skillfully, in planning and carrying out operations, on the creativity and experience of the General Staff and the commanders, staffs, and political organizers of the fronts.

G.K. Zhukov's military talent was revealed most clearly in the concluding operations of the Great Patriotic War. It is here that his remarkable character as a military leader can be clearly seen, in the boldness and breadth of conception, the ability to take a long-term view of developments, the quest for new means of operating that are unexpected to the enemy, and in matters of careful and painstaking training and firmness in the control of troops during combat -- in every aspect.

The maturity and high standard of Soviet military art stood out clearly in the actions of the 1st Belorussian Front command (with the approach of the front's troops to the enemy's Pomeranian and Oder defense lines): on the one hand, the bold decision to continue the offensive with a view to taking the Oder line before the enemy could occupy it with large forces; on the other, the combination of resolution and the ability to take reasonable risks with intellectual perspicacity and a certain degree of caution aimed at guaranteeing success. The commander of the front, with the consent of General Headquarters, did not undertake an all-out advance toward Berlin, but seized a bridgehead on the river Oder (Odra) and created advantageous conditions for the subsequent victorious offensive.

In the combat experience of the Vistula-Oder operation, as in the war as a whole, the organic unity of military science and the practice of military art as two inseparable, interconnected aspects of military matters was reflected most graphically and convincingly. This fact is of great significance for the training of military cadres in today's conditions, too.

It is well known that both in the combat situation and in peacetime different units and formations produce differing results in identical conditions. This cannot be explained solely by objective factors or any attendant circumstances. Above all it is up to the commanding officers and political organizers, their theoretical training and art of troop leadership, their attitude to their duties, and their ability to rouse people and lead them. The experience of the past shows that it is exceptionally important for an officer to be prepared to take on the entire weight of responsibility for the decision adopted, for organizing the fulfillment of the tasks set, and for the outcome of the battle in general.

Marshal Zhukov devoted the last years of his life to working on the book "Reminiscences and Reflections" [Vospominaniya i Razmyshleniya] in which he not only summed up his own career, but also made a major contribution to summarizing the experience of the Great Patriotic War. He attached great significance to party political work, seeing it as a powerful means of achieving high morale among personnel, ensuring their staunchness in defense and enthusiasm in attack, and mobilizing them to fulfill the tasks set.

In the postwar years G.K. Zhukov commanded the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and a number of military districts, as well as commander in chief of the Ground Forces and deputy defense minister, then first deputy defense minister and defense minister of the USSR. The Communist Party and Soviet state assessed G.K. Zhukov's combat services highly. He was four times awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and twice presented with the highest order for a military leader, the Order of Victory, and also with many Soviet orders and medals and foreign states' orders.

The marshal played an active part in the country's sociopolitical life, was a delegate to party congresses, was repeatedly elected to the CPSU Central Committee, became a member of the party Central Committee Presidium, and was a deputy of many convocations of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Occupying responsible posts in the army and the state, G.K. Zhukov gave all his energy, knowledge, and experience generously to the cause of further strengthening the Soviet Armed Forces and reliably ensuring the motherland's defense capability.

Our country, in tackling today the major historical tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress, is at a turning point in its development. Two organically interconnected avenues in the activity of the party and state run through the congress decisions and documents -- the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development, and the strengthening of world peace. The Soviet Union has put forward far-reaching proposals on the reduction and total elimination of nuclear arms and strengthening of international security in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world. They are supported by all our people and by Soviet servicemen, and by all people of goodwill on earth.

However, in conditions where the threat of war still exists, emanating from the imperialist states' aggressive policy, we are forced, together with the allied armies of the Warsaw Pact states, to strengthen the defense capability of the socialist community countries. It is incumbent on us to maintain the combat readiness of the Armed Forces at the necessary level.

In order to successfully fulfill these tasks, command and political personnel, in mastering the theory and practice of military matters, must make use -- among other sources of knowledge and skill -- of the combat experience of the Great Patriotic War and our illustrious military leaders, among whom Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov rightly holds a special place.

GORSKOV, TOLUBKO AT ZHUKOV COMMEMORATION

PM091057 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 2 December 1986 in its Second Edition carries on page 3, under the headline "Memory of A Military Leader," a report by Major B. Khudoleyev on the 1 December meeting at the Central House of the Soviet Army to mark the anniversary of the birth of Marshal of the Soviet Union G.K. Zhukov. The report notes that those attending the meeting included "Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, and marshals of categories of troops."

PRAVDA NOTES U.S. WARSHIPS' APPROACH TO COAST

PM101627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 November 1986 in its First Edition carries on page 6 a 2,000-word report by special correspondent V. Verstakov entitled "Path to the Rank of Commander: Letters From the Pacific Ocean Fleet." Verstakov describes life on a Soviet submarine during an exercise in the Pacific, dwelling on the qualities required of a submarine commander and his responsibilities and relationship with the rest of the crew and detailing the career of the commander of the submarine he is traveling in.

The introduction to the report refers to a "recent admission by Pentagon spokesmen" that "in the fall, U.S. warships 'tried to get within artillery range of USSR territory' in order to, as they put it, demostrate U.S. might in the Far East.'"